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Daily Report

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18 April 1990

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General

Official on UNESCO Silk Road Postponement

OW1704181290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1424 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—A spokesman from the China Co-ordinating Group of the Silk Roads Project expressed concern here today about UNESCO's reported indefinite postponement of the silk road expedition.

According to an April 13 AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE report, Alain Maudoux, head of UNESCO's Information Office, reportedly said the UNESCO leadership had decided to indefinitely postpone the desert route of the silk road expeditions which had been scheduled to start from Xian on April 24.

According to the Chinese spokesman, Federico Mayor, director-general of UNESCO, sent Envoy Doudou Diene to Beijing between April 2 and 3 for consultation on issues concerning the desert route expedition.

During his meeting with Diene, Teng Teng, chairman of China's National Commission for UNESCO, asked the envoy to carry a letter to Mayor.

"In order to start the desert route expedition as scheduled by the consultative committee of 'Silk Roads' on April 24, Teng had expressed in his letter a wish to receive a reply from the director-general of UNESCO before April 8," the Chinese spokesman said.

"While waiting for a reply from Director-General Mayor, we were very surprised to learn about the alleged announcement by a UNESCO spokesman," the Chinese spokesman said.

"Because very little time is left until the April 24 starting date, we urge Director-General Mayor of UNESCO to give an immediate reply to Teng's letter which has been taken to him by his envoy," the Chinese spokesman said.

"The director-general should also make a responsible clarification on the reported announcement by Alain Maudoux," the Chinese spokesman noted, "otherwise, the Silk Road expedition will be affected, and UNESCO should take responsibility for any consequences caused by this. We reserve the right to comment on the reported announcement by Alain Maudoux if we receive an official copy."

Western Powers Leave UN Indian Ocean Committee

OW1704215890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0535 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] United Nations, April 16 (XINHUA)—The United States, Britain and France today withdrew from the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean amid speculation that they were doing so because of plans to declare the region a peace zone.

Canada, Federal Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Norway also decided today not to participate in the committee's work this year.

But the committee chairman, Daya Perera, said that in spite of these withdrawals, it would carry on its work as mandated by the General Assembly. It would also continue to seek to establish the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

According to Perera, the United States, Britain and France had informed U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that they would withdraw from the committee as of April 6 because they believed its continuing preparation for the 1991 conference violated its principle of consensus.

The U.N. General Assembly decided to hold the conference in 1988 and, at its 44th session last year, once again reaffirmed the decision. It urged the ad hoc committee to intensify its talks to decide on the main issues and principles which could go into a draft final document for the conference.

However, the three Western powers and Japan voted against last year's General Assembly decision despite a majority of the world community expressing their conviction that the continued military of great powers in the area raised as a matter of urgency the need to declare the ocean a peace zone.

A spokesperson of the United States mission to the United Nations told XINHUA in a telephone interview that the United States had been "reluctant" to make the decision to withdraw from the committee.

"But they (the committee) continued to push for that conference despite a deadlock over the programmes for it and we feel the principle of consensus has been broken," the spokesperson said.

However, Perera disagreed with this assertion. "Throughout 1989, the committee strived to achieve consensus but its discussions were inconclusive," he said.

Regretting the Western powers' decision, Perera said that in fact, the committee had decided by consensus that he should continue to conduct informal consultations to facilitate the adoption of a resolution by the General Assembly.

U.N. diplomats, suggesting that the consensus principle was merely a pretext, noted that the United States has maintained a large military presence in the Indian Ocean and, therefore, has been strongly against its establishment as a military-free zone.

They further pointed out that the United States also opposes any efforts indicating a cut in its naval force in which it has enjoyed a supremacy over the Soviet Union and any other Western countries.

The committee is now holding a general debate in session until April 20.

UN Body To Aid in Developing Poor Areas*OW1804031190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0127 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Jinan, April 18 (XINHUA)—China and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are joining efforts to help develop China's poorest areas through the training of government officials and enterprise managers.

This was disclosed by Roy D. Morey, resident representative of the UNDP in China, at an international seminar yesterday in this capital of east China's Shandong Province.

Addressing the seminar on China-international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) co-operation, Morey said that the UNDP is working with the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) and the State Council Committee for Poverty Alleviation in Poor and Remote Areas in the development of regional centers for the training of government officials and enterprise managers from the poorest counties. The training covers such fields as economic and cost benefit analysis, and project selection, design and implementation.

The seminar, he added, aims to promote development in the poorest counties and mobilize assistance from an important part of the world community which has shown interest in China in recent years.

"The purpose of the seminar is to pursue further understanding of how governments, NGOs and leaders at the county level co-operate," he noted.

In his opening speech, Wang Zhiye, director of the CICETE, described the seminar as a practical move in advancing the cooperation on the basis of program activities.

After the three-day scheduled seminar, the 60 representatives from 25 NGOs and the relevant provinces will make an inspection tour of some of the programs in the Yimeng Mountain area in Shandong Province.

Beijing Legal Conference To Include 100 Taiwanese*HK1804024090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] About one hundred legal professionals from Taiwan are expected to attend the 14th Conference on the Law of the World which opens in Beijing on Monday.

Conference spokesman Huang Jiahua said they were among nearly 1,400 Chinese and foreign jurists, lawyers and law professors who had registered to take part in the meeting, a biannual conference organized by the World Peace Through Law Centre.

It would be the first one ever hosted by China, he added.

Taiwan is a member of the centre, a non-governmental international law organization with headquarters in Washington DC in the United States.

"About 40 senior legal professionals, including chief justices, general procurators, justice ministers and the president and renowned jurists of the International Court of Justice, will be present at the conference," said Huang, adding that leading judicial officials from Taiwan would also attend.

Huang said half of the 1,400 participants would be from the mainland.

The conference will last for six days.

All Olympic Council Members To Attend Asiad*OW1804013690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0029 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Kuwait, April 17 (XINHUA)—All 39 members of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) will participate in the 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing from September 22 to October 7.

This was announced by Wu Shaozhu, chairman of the Beijing Asiad Organizing Committee and minister in charge of the Chinese State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, at a press conference here today.

Wu said OCA President Shaykh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Sabah told him that those members who have not yet sent official applications will submit written applications to the Beijing Asiad Organizing Committee in a few days.

The coming games will be the largest in Asiad history in numbers of participating countries and regions, events to be contested and gold medals at stake, he said.

Wu expected to have more than 6,000 athletes, 1,000 officials and 3,000 media people for the Beijing Asiad which features 27 official events and two demonstration events.

He revealed that China has spent 2.5 billion yuan (about 500 million U.S. dollars) preparing and hosting the Beijing Games.

All the sports facilities for the games will be completed by the end of May and everything will be ready before July, he said.

Zhu Rongji Meets With World Bank Official*OW1804065190 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
9 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] Mayor Zhu Rongji met with Moeen A. Qureshi, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party yesterday. Vice Mayor Huang Ju was at the meeting, which was held at the Hengshan Hotel.

Mayor Zhu Rongji welcomed the guests. He said: Shanghai has good relations with the World Bank. The municipality enjoys political, economic, and social stability. Its people have a tranquil state of mind. Its investment is improving. We place hope on mutual co-operation.

At the meeting, Mayor Zhu also briefed the guests on Shanghai's progress in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and implementing the reform and opening policy, as well as the municipality's plan to develop Hudong.

Bo Yibo Meets Foreign Boiler Inspection Experts

*OW1804070490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0640 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and honorary president of the China Association of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspection (CABI), met with Chinese and foreign experts in boiler inspection here today.

These experts are here attending the first conference of the CABI.

Chinese Minister of Labor Ruan Chongwu was present on the occasion.

The foreign experts are from internationally-renowned boiler and pressure vessel inspection organizations in the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and Japan, including Britain's Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

XINHUA Analyzes Bush-Mitterrand Meeting

*OW1804084390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0715 GMT 18 Apr 90*

["News Analysis: Paris - Washington Summit: To Close the Rift (by Shen Xiaoquan)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, April 17 (XINHUA)—French President Francois Mitterrand flies to the United States on Thursday for a summit talk with President George Bush.

Although no details of the summit, the second within four months, have been revealed, an outline of the possible topics can be gleaned from recent remarks by both sides.

The last meeting between the two leaders on December 16, 1989, focused on the changes in Eastern Europe, their effect on Europe as a whole and arms reduction in Central Europe.

Over the past four months, the political situation in Eastern Europe has gone further and the German reunification process unexpectedly quickened.

These drastic changes have aroused concern among Western European countries over future structure, security and defence.

Obviously, the meeting between the leaders of a major European nation and the most powerful ally of Western Europe, will be of great significance.

According to diplomats here, Mitterrand and Bush will not only further reiterate the views they share during the summit, but will particularly try to close the rifts between them.

When President Bush raised "New Atlanticism" at the end of last year in order to cope with the changed situation, it was noticed that France did respond with the same enthusiastic support that came from other Western European countries.

On the contrary, the two sides have frequently voiced differences on European defence and the future role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

According to Bush's New Atlanticism, the role of NATO in future Europe should be strengthened, not only in the military field but in politics as well.

As U.S. Secretary of State James Baker explained, such an alliance will safeguard the interests of the United States as a European power.

France, however, criticised the United States for "going too far." It has expressed openly that it does not want NATO to become a political organization dealing with all the problems in the world.

Mitterrand also indicated his opposition to extending the role of NATO and said it should be confined within the present limit.

As a response to Bush's New Atlanticism, the French president recently put forward a "European defence axis", which demonstrates the insistent position of Paris in safeguarding its self-determination.

Paris also differs with Washington on the issue of fixing its future relations with NATO.

France, a member of NATO, has maintained its independence in military affairs and defence ever since its pullout from NATO's military integrated system in 1966. Its defence policy based on building up its own nuclear deterrent goes against NATO's overall strategy.

In the face of the latest developments in Europe, the U.S. Government has indirectly expressed its hope that France can participate again in all activities of military leadership in NATO, and permit U.S. troops to be stationed in its territories.

President Bush also discussed last week the French role in NATO with British Prime Minister Thatcher.

Washington's hope for the return of Paris to NATO stems from its fear that the middle of Europe will become an empty area once U.S. troops leave West Germany.

However, Paris shows little interest in Washington's wishes. A spokesman for the Elysee Palace recently said that Paris had not put on its agenda the issue of a return to NATO, because it had not made any reforms in its structure and strategic theories.

Although the major gap between French and U.S. positions on these key issues will not disappear in the short term, observers here say, both sides seem to be earnest in preventing it from widening as the summit meeting nears.

Bush said that what Washington is considering is not France's return to NATO, but how to expand Paris' role in the military organization under the existing structure.

The important thing, he stressed, was to make both sides have common knowledge of the problems of European security.

The spokesman for Elysee Palace also said that there is no serious problem between the two sides. Their present need is to understand each other's plans and intentions.

United States & Canada

Article Views American Racial Problems

HK1804085190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 17 Apr 90 p 6

[Article by Chen Feng (7115 1409): "The Wide Gap Between Blacks and Whites in the United States"]

[Text] After struggling for over 200 years, black Americans managed 25 years ago to force Congress to pass the "Civil Rights Bill" which guarantees black people the enjoyment of the same political and economic rights as whites. However, the law is hardly practicable in actual American social life.

Presently, the United States has 31 million black people, accounting for 12 percent of the total population. They comprise the largest ethnic minority group and most black people believe that whites are using all means to force them into the lowest social stratum.

In early March, the British magazine *ECONOMIST* carried an article on the actual situation of American blacks. It gives some figures which illustrate the grim reality fairly well: Blacks are twice as likely as whites to be unemployed; the average income of black families is only 56 percent of that of white families; one out of three blacks lives beneath the official poverty line, while only one out of 10 whites is hard up; the mortality rate of black infants at and under one year old is twice that of white infants; in prisons almost half the criminals are blacks, the other half comprising whites and others from

relatively large ethnic groups; and blacks are seven times more likely to be killed than whites.

Before World War II, an overwhelming majority of blacks lived in the various southern states. When the war ended, large numbers of blacks migrated to the north and flocked into cities to earn their living. This has greatly changed the population structure of some big cities in the north. Owing to the changes in the economic situation and their skin color, blacks found it increasingly difficult to earn their living in cities. Thus, they have become poor city dwellers in their thousands and tens of thousands, and downtown black ghettos have gradually become shelters for vice. With the visible and invisible fences placed around every black person by the whites, it is more difficult for blacks and whites to stand on an equal footing.

It is true that for nearly half a century many blacks have been successful in their careers. For example, since black people were granted electoral rights and the right to be elected, 300 blacks have been elected as mayors. Some have been elected in big cities such as New York and Chicago. Black people can also become university professors or professional sportsmen making a lot of money. They can become generals or presidential candidates like Jesse Jackson. Nonetheless, this only reflects one side of American society. Generally speaking, there has not been much substantial improvement among the black people in American society.

In today's America, although the Constitution has already eradicated all signs of racial discrimination, the fact is that, in real life, black and white racial discrimination can still be found everywhere. One of the reasons is that there is still some prejudice in America against black people, believing that black people are less intelligent, dirty, rough, innately fond of doing bad things or committing crimes, and so on. This concept has given rise to many strange phenomena, such as whites working with blacks but seldom making friends or playing with them. Neither do they like to live in the same community as black people. In public places and during social activities or meetings, whites are not willing to approach blacks. Environmental improvement in black residential areas is the last matter whites in supervisory departments will consider. Therefore, all black areas are dilapidated, filthy, and disorganized "forgotten corners."

Black people also have far less opportunity to receive higher education than whites. In addition to racial prejudice, black children are shut out of college gates because their parents cannot afford the school fees costing nearly 10,000 dollars. Therefore, the number of black students in all universities throughout the country only accounts for 3.5 percent of the total. Moreover, most high school teachers are not enthusiastic about instructing their black students and a larger number of school-age children just hang around the streets.

In short, racial discrimination in the United States is still irritating to the eyes and exists in reality. It cannot be

concealed by any beautifully worded legal articles or pretexts such as "human rights" and "democracy."

Commentary Views U.S. Human Rights Violations

*OW1704203590 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No. 5, 10 Mar 90 pp 5-7*

[Commentary by staff commentator, entitled "The United States—The International Military Police Trampling on Human Rights"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department wrote up a very clumsy "report on human rights" on 21 February and did its best to slander China with fabricated lies and rumors. This is crude interference in China's affairs under the pretext of "human rights!"

In the report, Washington assumed the airs of "the defender of human rights," acting as if, in this world, only the United States stresses human rights and respects and defends human rights. The United States has been giving orders and attacking other people everywhere. However, a review of history shows a host of facts which proves that the United States is not a bodyguard that respects the sovereignty of other countries and defends human rights, but an international gendarme that savagely tramples human rights.

Please take note of the following data:

In the 100 years from 1801 to 1900 the United States unleashed more than 60 wars of aggression in nearby Latin America and in distant lands in Asia and Africa.

In the 89 years from 1901 to 1989 the United States launched more than 70 wars of aggression against other countries.

From the time of George Washington, the United States' first president, to the time of George Bush, its 41st president, the United States began many wars of aggression by sending troops into other countries during the terms of 36 presidents. Only the presidents of the first two terms in the early days after its independence and a few other presidents like President Roosevelt were fairly well-behaved. During his four-year term as the 27th president of the United States, William Taft launched more than 20 wars against Honduras, Dominica, Mexico, and China, and took part in armed intervention against the Soviet Union and other countries.

From the above mentioned facts admitted and disclosed by U.S. official sources, it is clear that the United States tops the world and has the entire honor to itself of sending troops to invade a vast number of countries and regions for a record length of time. In almost every invasion, it used "human rights" as a pretext, claiming that it was necessary "to protect American lives" and "to protect U.S. property, rights, and interests." On the other hand, it wantonly trampled under foot the human rights of the people of other countries and cruelly killed their ordinary citizens. On Cuba's Giron Beach, in the northern and southern parts of Vietnam, in the Congo

Kinshasa, Lebanon, Panama, and other areas, blood-stained crimes have been committed by U.S. troops following their intervention, subversion, and invasion. These are still fresh in the memories of the Chinese people, who have suffered severely from U.S. intervention and aggression. Many years ago the United States helped Chiang Kai-shek wage a civil war by providing him with money and guns. Its naval, air, and land forces took part in the war. "U.S. carbines, machineguns, mortars, rocket launchers, howitzers, tanks, aircraft, and bombs killed a few million Chinese." (Mao Zedong) The U.S. ruling class, who is clamoring for "human rights," owes the Chinese people a blood debt.

The United States is a permanent member of the United Nations and is a signatory to the United Nations Charter and many international laws. Of course, it should abide by these international laws and decrees which it has signed. However, on the contrary, when it acted as an international gendarme to protect so-called U.S. interests, it not only ignored international laws but willfully trampled them under foot. A relevant declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly states: "No country has the right to directly or indirectly interfere in the internal affairs and diplomacy of other countries for any reason; therefore, armed intervention, as well as any other form of interference or attempt to threaten the human dignity of a country and its political, economic, and cultural undertakings are condemnable." "At the same time, no country is allowed to organize, assist, create, aid, or abet subversive, terrorist, and armed activities aimed at overthrowing the political power of a country by means of violence, or to interfere in the internal disorder of a country." "Therefore, armed intervention and other forms of interference in or attempted threats against the human dignity of a country as well as its political, economic, and cultural affairs are violations of international laws." If these norms and provisions are used to judge what the United States did in the past, such as its invasion of Grenada, bombing of Libya, and surprise attack on Panama, all its actions relating to these incidents were a violation of international laws, and of these norms and provisions. A country which ignores the rights of other countries has no qualification whatsoever to prate about respecting "human rights!"

While prating about "human rights," the United States assumes different attitudes towards various countries of the world according to "interests." No matter how a country violates or tramples on human rights, the United States turns a deaf ear on the matter or even helps a villain do evil, if it accords with its interests. For example, no matter how Israel cruelly slaughters Palestinians in the occupied territories, the United States has never accused Israel of violating human rights. Moreover, the United States even sided with and protected Israel by vetoing resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council condemning Israel's atrocities. This is no respect for human rights and national rights, but out-and-out bullying hegemony and power politics.

The wheel of history has entered the orbit of the 1990's, and the U.S. wonder-working "human rights" magic seems to be increasingly ineffective. China's affairs should be administered by Chinese people. The 1.1 billion Chinese people, who have stood up after being liberated from the "three mountains," including U.S. imperialism, know what road they want to take. The gentlemen in the U.S. State Department had better be serious about curing the United States' own maladies concerning the question of "human rights!"

Wan Li Meets Canadian Parliamentarians

OW1604152090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 16 Apr 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] When Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, met with Wenman, chairman of the Canada-China Parliamentary Association this morning, he pointed out that China and Canada have cooperated very well in the fields of politics, economy, education, and technology since they established diplomatic ties 20 years ago. The friendly cooperation between China and Canada conforms to the interests of the people of both countries and of the people of the world.

Wan Li said: China and Canada will promote the development of their friendly relations by strengthening ties and deepening mutual understanding between the parliaments of the two countries.

Wan Li noted: China's policy of reform and opening up will not change. We are willing to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

He emphatically pointed out that in implementing a peaceful foreign policy, which maintains independence and keeps the initiative in its own hands, China will never permit other countries to interfere with its internal affairs.

Wenman conveyed Canadian parliament's regards to Chairman Wan Li. He said: China's stability conforms to the interests of the people in the world. He pointed out: The Canada-China Parliamentary Association should strive for the development of the Canadian and Chinese parliaments and for the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

This morning, Zhang Wenjin, vice chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, held a talk with Chairman Wenman on the question of developing friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Canadian parliaments.

Soviet Union

Further on Scheduled Li Peng Visit

Shevardnadze on 'Infinite Possibilities'

OW1804075790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0743 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 18 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today that economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China "will open up infinite possibilities."

His comment came when questioned by a PRAVDA reporter on Chinese Premier Li Peng's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union on April 23 - 26.

The visit is significant, Shevardnadze said, adding "I think it a great achievement to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China."

He stressed that it was now necessary to put the agreements reached at the Soviet - Chinese summit last year into effect.

"Economic cooperation between the two countries is of first importance," Shevardnadze continued.

"Next comes the complete removal of military confrontation. Antagonization has made the two countries pay a high price," he said. These were the issues that would be the main points in the forthcoming talks, Shevardnadze added.

"We are to discuss the situation in the world as well as in the Asian and Pacific region, and to sign a series of agreements," the Soviet foreign minister noted.

Perfilyev on 'Important Step'

OW1804020490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0149 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vadim Perfilyev, described Chinese Premier Li Peng's coming visit to his country as an "important step in extending Sino-Soviet dialogue."

At a news briefing here today, Perfilyev said the Chinese premier will have discussions with Soviet leaders on wide-ranging issues, which will give new impetus to the cooperation between the two countries in various areas.

Since Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China (in May 1989), "the diverse links between our countries have been marked by dynamism, and an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and develop in different areas," the spokesman said.

He confirmed that Li Peng will visit the Soviet Union from April 23 to 26 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. "We wish him a success in his visit to our country," he added.

XINHUA Preview

HK1804031290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0258 GMT 18 Apr 90

["Roundup: Li Peng's Coming Visit to USSR: An Event of Profound Significance (by Bao Guangren)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng will fly to Moscow on April 23 to begin his official visit to the Soviet Union. It will assume a great significance for upholding peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

The first Moscow visit by a Chinese premier in more than 25 years following the late Premier Zhou Enlai's visit in November 1964, Li Peng's forthcoming visit will represent another major step to be taken by the two neighboring countries in developing their friendly and good-neighborly ties following the normalization of their relations in Beijing last May.

During his visit, Premier Li will have an extensive and in-depth exchange of views with President Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and major international issues of common interest to the two sides.

Both China and the Soviet Union attach great importance to Li's visit. Meeting with Soviet reporters in Beijing on March 27, Li Peng said he hoped the visit "will give a further impetus to developing bilateral relations in various fields."

On another occasion on April 4, he reiterated that China is ready to further develop Sino-Soviet relations in the fields of politics, economy, culture, science and education on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. He said that developing the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two nations is beneficial to their peoples as well as to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Speaking at his first news conference in the Kremlin on March 15 as the first executive president of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev described Li's forthcoming visit as a "major event," saying that it will give "fresh impulses" to the mutual ties which are shaping up.

"We highly appreciate and treasure these relations, and we shall be doing everything possible to ensure their progress," Gorbachev said.

Since Gorbachev's flight to Beijing and handshake with Chairman Deng Xiaoping last May, the two neighboring countries which share a common boundary of over 7,000 kilometers have started on a new path of "ending the past and opening up the future." They are resolved to establish a new-type state relationship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, a relationship that is different both from the one of confrontation as experienced in the 1960s and the one of alliance as in the 1950s.

When Chinese Premier Li Peng arrives in Moscow less than a year from then, the two great nations will find their relations developing steady and sound. The changing international situation has not deterred their efforts to seek a continued growth of their bilateral relations. As Premier Li has put it, the Sino-Soviet relations are developing in a desirable direction.

The exchange of visits has been more extensive and involved higher levels than in the past. 1989 saw a China visit by first Deputy Chairman (now Chairman) of the USSR Supreme Soviet Anatoly Lukyanov, which will be reciprocated by a return visit by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Peng Chong. Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun also visited the Soviet Union last year. The Foreign Ministers of the two countries met in Paris and New York. Leading functionaries of the two countries' communist parties, trade unions, women's federations and communist youth leagues also exchanged visits.

Economic and trade relations between the two countries have further grown. The Soviet Union has become China's fifth biggest trade partner, with the bilateral trade volume reaching more than 3 billion U.S. dollars last year compared with about 2.5 billion dollars in 1988. Further increase is expected this year. Local and border trade is developing rapidly, with their real volume standing at about 540 million dollars last year. In an effort to promote bilateral trade, each side had opened five harbors and one railway port to the other side by last September. By last December, China and the Soviet Union had concluded 95 labor contracts and 14 joint-venture contracts valued at more than 240 million dollars in all. They complement each other in economy and trade, which forebode a vast vista. [sentence as received]

Cooperation in science, technology, culture and education is under way according to agreements. Up to last February, China had more than 900 people studying in the Soviet Union and more than 300 Soviets were studying in China. The comparable total figure in 1983 was only 10. A Chinese scientific and technological exhibition held in the Soviet Union last year attracted about 10,000 visitors everyday. Moreover, a series of other activities such as exchange visits by writers and film workers, book exchanges and exhibitions and art performances, have enhanced their scientific, technological and cultural ties to a new level.

Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly further push the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries, promote the friendship between their peoples and give new impulses to their friendly and mutually beneficial co-operation.

Position on Taiwan Remains 'Unchanged'*OW1804014290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0130 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow, April 17 (XINHUA)—Taiwan is an integral part of China, one of China's provinces, and the Soviet Union's stand on this issue remains unchanged, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Perfilov reiterated here today.

Addressing a press briefing, Perfilov said that the Soviet Union "does not allow actions leading to the creation of two Chinas or one China, one Taiwan". The Soviet Union "refrains from any official contacts with Taiwan". That is to say, it is impossible for the Soviet Union to establish political relations with the Taiwan authorities in any form, he added.

Moreover, Perfilov said Victor Kladov's article entitled "China Is Seeking Stability," which appeared in the 15th issue of "MOSCOW NEWS," only reflects the author's own viewpoint on China's recent internal affairs, as many articles do in the Soviet publications.

This kind of article had nothing in common with the Soviet official stand, he stressed.

Article Views USSR Combat Theories*HK1804044590 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
23 Mar 90 p 3*

[Article by Wang Haiyun (3769 3189 6663) and Zhou Yi (0719 3015): "New Trends in Soviet Army's Theoretical Study of Combat"]

[Text] Since 1985 there have been some changes in the Soviet Army's combat theories.

"Attacks from outer lines" and "rapidly advancing military operations toward enemy's territory" have long been the Soviet military tradition. However, with the recent appearance of "defensive military theories" and adjustments in military strategies, the Soviet Army begins to stress grounding the Army on interior line defense, especially in the early stages of a war.

The basic assumption of the new theory is as follows: In the early stages of a war, defensive warfare will be launched. It will consist of strong positional defense and an active combination of countersurprise attacks and counterthrusts, to be supported by long-range firepower and in-depth attacks by mobile troops on important targets deep inside enemy battle positions. This is to halt enemy attacks. Efforts will be concentrated on halting the attacking enemy forces at the depth of outward battle positions.

Afterwards, the strong second battle and strategic echelon formations (the preparation formations) will launch offenses coordinated by strike combat forces featuring tactical mobile concentrations. Such an offense will encircle and annihilate enemy surprise-strike forces within the Warsaw Pact territory (not excluding the

possibility that, under individual circumstances, the offense will approach the depth of outward enemy battle positions), thus ending the war in the shortest possible time and avoiding the expansion of war scales and escalations in the use of weaponry. Such an assumption has been clearly indicated in recent Soviet and Warsaw Pact military exercises. In terms of military exercises the following changes have been observed: positional defensive combat exercises occupied a larger proportion and took a longer time; counterattack stage exercises were reduced, with obvious shortening of time; and most of these exercises were confined to breaking enemy's attacks, regaining the original defensive posture; there were relatively few exercises of pursuit attacks; and counterattacks outside the territory were not witnessed.

This kind of interior line defense carries a series of important features: First, passivity, and behind which the belief that "in future warfare early strategic initiatives are in the hands of the enemy," and troops may have to enter battles under extremely difficult conditions—"troops may take a beating and suffer." Second, fighting to hold onto even so much as an inch of territory: Foiling enemy attacks with solid defense and striving to confine enemy attacks within tactical depths. Third, limited counterattacks to restore the original defensive posture. Four, the particular nature of combat in one's native land confronts the Armed Forces with a range of new tasks which demand that the Army handle well relations between military command units and state administrative organs, coordinate actions of the Army with those of other paramilitary forces of the country and neatly organize civilian evacuations.

At the same time the Soviet Army has placed great emphasis on the logic that, since defensive strategy is taken as the centerpiece, the Army must boost the activeness of defensive strategy, namely to heighten attack operations. A Soviet general put this in graphic terms: "While withstanding enemy attacks with a shield in one hand, the sword in the other was rapidly thrust home killing the enemy." Judging from the wealth of the Soviet Army's arguments, the major ways with which it boosts the activeness of defense are: First, increase the firmness of the targets of defense; the Army is required to not only repel but smash enemy attacks. Second, launch countersurprise attacks and counterthrust attacks on a more extensive basis: When conditions allow it, the Army is to launch rapid strategic counterattacks in some directions. Third, institute more frequently troops and arms mobility, firepower and blockade mobility; and increase the proportion of mobile defense. Fourth, launch more actively in-depth attacks, including extensive firepower counterpreparedness and employ in defensive battle combats, tactical mobile concentrations, strike detachments, airborne surprise forces (squad) and tactical airborne troops previously used chiefly in offensive combats.

The key to seizing strategic initiatives and preventing wars from escalation lies in halting enemy attacks within a short time. Therefore, the Soviet Army has begun

probing strategic defense problems as an entirely new way of thinking, with the aim of closely scrutinizing the organization and operations of defensive battles in initial war stages.

Toward the end of the 1970's the Soviet Army said that "the basic battle patterns in the initial stages in future warfare will be characterized by war-zone strategic battles." This was said against the background of the strategy of attacks from outer lines. However, although the strategy has now changed to interior line defense, so far the Soviet Army has not made any exposition as to whether the basic battle pattern is still war-zone strategic battles. However, in a war between the two great military camps, even in conventional arms, the space involved will be very extensive; and military operations may be launched in one or several war-zones. Modern warfare is strongly characterized by an integrated nature and the participation of various armed services, and only war zones can coordinate the operations of various armed services. For this reason, it is highly possible that war-zone strategic battles will remain the basic battle pattern for Soviet strategic defense organization in future warfare and, particularly, in the initial stages.

It should be pointed out that the present change in Soviet combat theory to a defensive center is only a beginning, and a complete theoretical body will not be available in the near future. The main reasons for this is that Soviet military theory is still in an adjustment stage. In many areas there are only assumptions, whereas the formations of strategic theories and their full realization are a complicated process. The construction of the Soviet Army has always been guided by the attack principle. To change it to a defensive center, major personnel structure and equipment renewal, along with changes in personnel quality requirements, will have to be undertaken—tasks which cannot possibly be completed in a short time. There are still divergencies and struggle within the Army—particularly among highranking generals—concerning the way to implement the new "defensive military theory." There will be some time before consensus emerges, and the possibility of reversal cannot be excluded. The Soviet strategic goal remains to maintain its superpower status; its military tradition that gives prominence to attacks will have influence for a long time. Therefore, we predict that the path taken by the Soviet Army toward defensive orientation will not be smooth. It will probably take several years of brewing and changes before any new breakthroughs can be truly realized. At the same time it must be made clear that the Soviet Army presently remains an offensive force; even if the change to a "defensive structure" is realized in the future, the Soviet Army will still carry tremendous potential of launching in-depth attacks.

River Transport Delegation Arrives

SK1804052190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] At the invitation of the provincial People's Government, the five-member delegation of the Ministry of

River Transportation of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], which is headed by (Vakhnov), minister of river transportation, arrived by plane in the city of Harbin on 15 April.

During their stay in the city, personnel from both Soviet and Chinese sides will discuss the relevant matters of economic and technical cooperation between the Heilongjiang Provincial Shipping Bureau and the RSFSR Ministry of River Transport.

At noon that day, Shao Qihui, governor of the province, received all members of the RSFSR delegation in the VIP room of the Harbin airport.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Nakayama Hosts RENMIN RIBAO Group

HK1704152290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 90 p 5

[Report: "Japanese Foreign Minister Meets with RENMIN RIBAO Director Gao Di, Stresses Further Development of Japanese-Chinese Friendly Relations"]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—Today, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said here that in order to further develop friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China, both sides need to make greater efforts. Foreign Minister Nakayama said this when meeting with RENMIN RIBAO Director Gao Di and his delegation.

He said that he looked forward to the coming talks between the two countries' vice foreign ministers in which both sides can frankly exchange opinions on their political relations.

Gao Di and his delegation is making a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya also attended the meeting.

Mongolian Ruling Party Promises Democracy

OW1804011190 Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 17 (XINHUA)—Mongolia's ruling political party has promised to include openness, democracy and attention to human rights among its guiding principles for leading the country.

The pledge was offered as the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) redefined itself last week as a political organization to strive for a democratic society, the Mongolian newspaper "UNEN" reported today.

A new party program the MPRP adopted at its April 10-13 extraordinary congress calls for the ruling party to embody and safeguard the fundamental interests of the Mongolian people and consolidate national unity and independence.

The program says that democracy and openness will be guiding principles for the activities of the party organization and relations among party members, the newspaper reported.

The party will renew itself by establishing a political system of people's power, with utmost respect for human rights and state law, and will try to maintain its status as the ruling party by winning the people's trust and the majority of the seats in parliament, according to the party program.

The program advocates fair distribution of society's resources based on a state-controlled market economy that includes public and private ownership.

Regarding foreign policy, the party program calls for the MPRP to follow non-aligned diplomacy to create favorable external conditions for the development of the country's economy and for consolidation of Mongolia's independence.

The MPRP attaches great importance to overall development of relations with the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, while continuing close cooperation with developing countries and taking active steps to improve ties with the West, the paper reported.

The newspaper also quoted the MPRP's new party constitution as saying that party members will not be allowed to also hold membership in other parties.

DPRK Public Health Group Arrives in Tianjin

*SK1804052890 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Mar 90 p 4*

[Text] On the evening of 27 March, Qian Qiao, vice mayor of the municipality, cordially received at the guesthouse the delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Public Health, which is headed by Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health. During the reception, personnel from both sides assessed the friendship between the two countries and the two peoples and wished for steady development in the mutual exchanges in public health work between the municipality and the DPRK.

Attending the reception were Geng Jianhua, deputy director of foreign affairs office under the municipal people's government, and Qiao Maobin, director of the municipal public health bureau.

On 27 March, the delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Public Health visited the municipal children's hospital.

PLA Delegation Leaves for DPRK Visit

*OW1704144290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1153 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—A goodwill visiting delegation from the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) left here this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Headed by Admiral Li Yaowen, political commissar of the PLA Navy, the delegation was seen off at the airport by Zhang Lianzhong, PLA Navy commander, and Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Fijian Prime Minister Tours Chengdu

*OW1704213490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1433 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Chengdu, April 17 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of the Republic of Fiji and his party arrived here today.

This afternoon, Mara and his entourage visited factories in Chengdu, capital of China's most populous province.

In the evening, Zhang Haoruo, governor of Sichuan Province, met with Mara and other Fijian guests. Zhang said that there have been a good beginning of the economic and technological cooperations between Sichuan and Fiji. He hopes such cooperation will grow wider.

Prime Minister Mara said that it is his first visit to Sichuan. He expressed appreciation that the province successfully feeds its 100 million residents.

The Fijian guests are scheduled to visit the suburb of Chengdu tomorrow.

Near East & South Asia

Radio-TV Delegation Leaves Burma for India

*OW1704224190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0958 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Yangon, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese radio and television delegation led by Ma Qingxiong, vice-minister of radio, film and television, left here this afternoon for India via Bangkok.

The delegation was seen off at the Yangon airport by Lt-Cols Tin Htoo, Than Htut and Kyi Lwin, three leading members of the Myanmar Ministry of Information and Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Chen Ruisheng.

The Chinese guests had come here to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the Myanmar Government and in accordance with the Sino-Myanmar Cultural Exchange plan.

During its seven-day stay in the country, the delegation called on Lt-Gen. Phone Myint, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and minister for information and culture and for home and religious affairs, and Maj-Gen. Tun Kyi, SLORC member and commander of Myanmar's Central Command Headquarters.

The Chinese guests toured Yangon and Mandalay, and exchanged views on bilateral radio and television cooperation with Myanmar colleagues. They also visited the Information and Broadcasting Department, the Motion Picture Enterprise, the National Museum and some places of historical interests.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Further on Visit by Central Africa's Kolingba

Li Tieying Hosts Luncheon

OW1704153990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0622 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Li Tieying hosted a luncheon today for President Andre Kolingba of the Republic of Central Africa and his wife, who are here on an official visit.

Wife Visits Research Center

OW1704153690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0740 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Madame Mireille Kolingba, the wife of President Andre Kolingba of the Republic of Central Africa, paid a visit to the China Rehabilitation Research Center in south Beijing today.

There, Deng Pufang, chairman of the China Disabled Persons Federation, met with Madame Mireille Kolingba, who is president of the Life and Hope Fund, a welfare foundation for the handicapped in Central Africa.

On behalf of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, Deng presented 15 wheelchairs to the handicapped in Central Africa.

Madame Kolingba expressed thanks on behalf of the disabled in her country.

Later, Madame Kolingba toured the rehabilitation research center and talked with the staff at the center.

Madame Kolingba is here on a visit with her husband, President Andre Kolingba of the Republic of Central Africa.

Jiang Zemin Cites Stability

OW1704125290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1138 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Safeguarding national stability and pushing the economy forward is China's most important task, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said here today.

"This task is of equal importance to China and all the developing countries," Jiang said in a meeting this

afternoon with President Andre Kolingba of the Republic of Central Africa, who is here on an official visit.

"If the country were in chaos, it would even be a problem to feed the population in a big country with 1.1 billion people," Jiang said.

During the meeting, President Kolingba told Jiang that he has brought the warm regards from the Democratic Union of Central Africa and the Central African people.

Jiang spoke highly of President Kolingba's unrelenting efforts to safeguard the stability and unity of his country and to revitalize its economy, as well as the domestic and foreign policies of the Central African party and government.

Jiang expressed satisfaction with the "smooth development" of the relations between the two countries and parties, saying "we are full of confidence that such relations will further develop."

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was present at the meeting.

Group Departs for Shanghai

OW1704133290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1147 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun bid farewell to Andre Kolingba, president of the Republic of Central Africa, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this afternoon.

President Kolingba and his party are scheduled to leave for Shanghai this evening, accompanied by Cui Naifu, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of civil affairs.

Yang Shangkun said that Kolingba's visit to Beijing, though short, has achieved good results.

Kolingba expressed thanks for the warm reception and for Yang's concern for his country.

Earlier, the two presidents witnessed the signing of an agreement on China providing loans to the Republic of Central Africa.

Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Dieudonne Wazoua, minister of state for economy, finance and international cooperation of the Central Africa, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective government.

UN Ambassador Cited on Namibia's Admission

OW1804005090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0013 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Excerpts] United Nations, April 17 (XINHUA)—The U.N. Security Council today recommended the 44th U.N. General Assembly to admit the newly-established

Republic of Namibia into the world organization at its special session scheduled for next week.

In a resolution adopted unanimously this afternoon, the Council said that the U.N. membership of Namibia, which gained its independence last month, should be approved at the General Assembly's special session on international economic cooperation next Monday. [passage omitted]

All the 15 member states of the Security Council joined voice in hailing the historic decision.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said the United States welcomes Namibia to the world organization and praised the country's Constitution as an excellent one "which ensures them democracy and all of its benefits."

Chinese Ambassador Li Luyue said that with the admission of Namibia, "the United Nations will become stronger with fresh forces in its efforts to maintain world peace."

The General Assembly will approve the Security Council's recommendation at the beginning of the special session.

Jiang Meets Equatorial Guinean President

*OW1704130190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1140 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, conversed for 30 minutes with visiting Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo here this afternoon.

Obiang, who has just returned to Beijing from a tour of east China's Shandong Province, described the cooperation between the two countries as "fruitful."

Pointing to the fact that Equatorial Guinea and China are in agreement or have similar views on many international issues, Obiang said he sees this as the basis for furthering the bilateral ties.

Jiang expressed satisfaction at the smooth growth of the relations between the two countries as well as between the Chinese Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea.

He assured the guest that the Chinese side treasures the common grounds shared by the two countries and the two parties on international issues.

The two leaders also exchanged views on ways and means for advancing the bilateral relations.

Obiang and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing for home tonight.

Wu Xueqian Attends Zimbabwean Reception

*OW1804085390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0650 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—N.T. Goche, Zimbabwe's ambassador to China, hosted a reception here today to celebrate the 10th anniversary of his country's independence.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian and other senior Chinese officials as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in Beijing.

Latin America & Caribbean

Yang Shangkun Meets Mexican Presidential Advisor

*OW1804085290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0658 GMT 18 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Lauro Ortega, advisor to the president of Mexico, and his party here today.

Yang said that his visit to Mexico, scheduled for mid-May, will promote the development of Sino-Mexican relations.

"During the visit," Yang said, "I will exchange views with Mexican leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. I'm confident my visit will be a success."

Ortega said Mexico and China are "two very friendly countries," adding that Mexican President Carlos Salinas and the Mexican people are expecting Yang's visit with a cheerful frame of mind.

Yang will be the first Chinese president ever to visit Mexico, Ortega noted. He expressed the belief that this "very important visit will be crowned with success."

Ortega is the guest of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

NPC Committee Honors Peruvian Delegation

*OW1704213190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) held a dinner here this evening in honor of a delegation from Peruvian Chamber of Deputies.

Headed by Alberto Franco Ballester, chairman of the Foreign and Inter-Parliamentary Union Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru, the delegation arrived here yesterday as guests of the foreign affairs committee of NPC.

Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, hosted the dinner at which he expressed his warm welcome to the guests.

He said that the Sino-Peruvian relationship has opened a new chapter since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1971.

He said both China and Peru, belonging to the Third World, are all developing nations. There isn't any fundamental conflicts in the interests of the two countries and the two are friends who can trust each other.

Liao expressed satisfaction over the Sino-Peruvian relationship, saying that with the joint efforts of the two countries, the bilateral relations have made greater achievements in the friendly cooperations in the fields of politics, economy and trade, science and technology, culture and sports since 1971.

Liao said he believed that the visit by the delegation will surely deepen the mutual understanding of the two countries and step up the traditional friendship between the two peoples. The existing friendly cooperations of the two will surely be promoted after this visit, he added.

Franco expressed his thanks to the hosts for their friendly reception, saying that he and his party have brought to the Chinese people the cordial and amicable greetings from the Peruvian peoples.

He said he hoped that the friendly cooperations in all fields will be further promoted with the joint efforts of the two countries.

Political & Social

Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC

Procurator Gives Work Report

HK1704143190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Apr 90 pp 2, 3

["Report on the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate by Liu Fuzhi, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, on 29 March 1990 at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress"]

[Text] Fellow Deputies:

In the late spring and early summer of 1989, our country withstood the severe tests of a political disturbance. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and with the support of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the large numbers of cadres and masses, the People's Liberation Army [PLA], the armed police corps, and the public security cadres and police successfully stopped the turmoil in some localities and quelled the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing. With the resolute policy decisions made by the central authorities we have smashed the conspiratorial activities of the hostile forces, both at home and abroad, which attempted to overthrow the leadership of the CPC and the socialist system and subvert the People's Republic of China and we have successfully safeguarded our socialist people's republic. This great victory has greatly inspired the people throughout the country and enhanced their confidence and resolution in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was held in June, at which a new leading collective of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, was elected. In November, the Fifth Plenary Session was held, which adopted a "Resolution by the CPC Central Committee on Further Carrying Out Economic Improvement and Rectification and Deepening Reforms." Recently, the party Central Committee held its Sixth Plenary Session which examined and approved a "Decision by the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the People." The people throughout the country are now studying and implementing the guidelines from the three sessions. Over the past year or so marked achievements have been made in economic improvement and rectification and in deepening reforms. Our country is stable, our society is stable, and our national economy is gradually getting onto the road of sustained, steady, and harmonious development.

In 1989, the party Central Committee and the State Council adopted strong measures to push the building of a clean government. Great achievements were made in the efforts to fight corruption, punish corruption and bribery, clean companies, check criminal activities, "eliminate pornography," and clear away the "six

vices." The procuratorate organs also made new headway in their work by conscientiously performing their duty of legal supervision around the central task of the party and the state and in accordance with the Constitution and other laws. I will now report on the main work in 1989 to this session for examination and approval.

I. The Situation of Punishing Corruption and Bribery

Under the guidance of the party Central Committee's correct policies the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the local people's procuratorates and special procuratorates at all levels under its leadership, continued to regard combating corruption and bribery as the focus of their work. They conscientiously made their work serve the stability of our country, the economic improvement and rectification, and the in-depth reforms, and concentrated their strength on handling major and important cases. In this way they achieved remarkable successes.

In 1989, the procuratorial organs throughout the country handled a total of 116,763 corruption and bribery cases. About 50 percent of them, that is 58,926 cases, have been placed on file for investigation and prosecution. The number of cases handled and the number of cases placed on file for investigation and prosecution increased by 160 and 180 percent respectively over the previous year. Of the cases placed on file for investigation, 33,681 were corruption cases and 25,245 were bribery cases. Some 20,794 offenders involved were arrested and legal proceedings have been taken against 19,406 of them. The illicit money and bribes recovered amounted to 482.86 million yuan.

In an effort to punish corruption and bribery the procuratorial organs mainly did the following:

1. In accordance with the "Decision by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Doing Several Things About Which the Masses Are Concerned," the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on 15 August issued a "Circular on Setting a Deadline for Grafters, Bribes, Speculators, and Other Criminal Offenders To Surrender Themselves to the Judicial Organs" (hereinafter called "circular" for short). In accordance with our party and state's consistent policy of "combining punishment with lenient treatment" toward criminal offenders and based on Articles 59 and 61 of the Criminal Law, Article 101 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and the "Additional Regulations on Punishing Corruption and Bribery" adopted by the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee in January 1988, the "circular" stipulates that all grafters, bribes, and speculators who surrendered themselves to the judicial organs, returned the bribes, and informed against other offenders in the period between 15 August and 31 October would be given lenient treatment, such as mitigated or annulled punishment. Those who refuse to surrender themselves to the judicial organs would be severely punished according to the law. Soon after the "circular" was made known to the public

a high tide appeared in the campaign against corruption and bribery. Reports from the masses against criminal offenders rapidly increased and the criminal offenders surrendered themselves to the judicial organs one after another. During the period of implementing the "circular" the procuratorial organs received a total of 133,765 letters informing against corruption and bribery and handled large numbers of cases involving 25,544 grafters and bribees who had surrendered themselves to the judicial organs. Adding other economic criminals, the cases handled involved a total of 36,171 offenders. Some 209 million yuan in illicit money and bribes were recovered. A total of 3,935 offenders had grafted or taken bribes of over 10,000 yuan. Of these, 239 had grafted or taken bribes of from 50,000 to 100,000 yuan, 78 from 100,000 to 500,000 yuan, three from 500,000 to 1 million yuan, and three of over 1 million yuan. Moreover, 9,457 criminals who had been arrested and put in prison also made confessions of their new crimes. Of those who had surrendered themselves to the judicial organs, 742 were cadres at the county and section chief level [xian chu ji 4905 5710 4787], 40 were cadres at the departmental and bureau level [si ju ji 0674 1444 4787], and two were at the deputy provincial and deputy ministerial levels respectively.

Under the leadership of the party, the people's congresses and governments at all levels made great efforts to promote, supervise, and support implementation of the "circular" by the procuratorial organs. All central and local departments concerned did a great deal of propaganda, mobilization, and organizational work. As the people's procuratorates at all levels had cooperated very well with the public security organs, courts, judicial and administrative departments, and various departments concerned, and had done their work efficiently, great achievements were made throughout the country in implementing the "circular." For example, the procuratorial organs in Guangdong Province accepted the voluntary surrender of more than 3,400 criminal offenders who confessed graft and bribery of 48.8 million yuan. By the end of October last year, some 33.56 million yuan had been recovered. On the evening of 31 October, a responsible person from the purchasing and marketing department of a sundry goods company in Qingyuan City, Guangdong Province, who was on a business trip to Inner Mongolia, made a call back to his work unit asking a manager to go to the city's procuratorate and confess on his behalf to a crime of graft of 100,000 yuan. In Shanghai, under the leadership of the municipal party committee, there was mammoth activity in publicizing and implementing the "circular." A total of 1,739 criminal offenders surrendered themselves to the judicial organs. Some of them had hurried back to Shanghai from Guangzhou by plane in order to do so. On the last day of the deadline set by the "circular," more than 400 criminal offenders gave themselves up to judicial organs. Even at the last minute there were still 10 people rushing to the people's procuratorate. In Hunan Province, more than 3,700 criminal offenders did the same, confessing

graft of 22.22 million yuan. Remarkable achievements were made in all parts of the country.

According to the relevant stipulations in the laws and the "circular" the people's procuratorates at all levels made careful examinations of all those who had surrendered themselves to the judicial organs so that our policy could be carried out correctly. All cases that had to be placed on file for investigation and prosecution were placed on file and handled in accordance with relevant work procedures. The spirit of giving lenient treatment was basically implemented. At the same time, attention was paid to the use of leniency and severity according to law. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of 1989 the procuratorial organs had taken legal proceedings against 1,010 offenders while more than 5,800 offenders were exempted from prosecution.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate has repeatedly declared that even after the deadline set by the "circular," the door of lenient treatment is still open to all those who surrender themselves to the judicial organs. All those who have committed such crimes as corruption and bribery are urged to voluntarily surrender themselves. After the deadline set by the "circular" the people's procuratorates at all levels will continue to give lenient treatment in accordance with relevant stipulations in the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure.

The practice of implementing the "circular" proves that it is very correct to urge those who have committed corruption and bribery to surrender themselves so that they can be treated leniently according to the law. The issuance and implementation of the "circular" represents another large-scale struggle against corruption and bribery as in the 1952 "Movement Against the Three Evils"—namely corruption, waste, and bureaucratism—and the 1982 campaign against serious economic criminal activities. It is a successful practice for combating corruption and bribery by mobilizing and relying on the masses. It shows the great influence of the party's policy, the deterrent force of the state laws, and the consistent resolution of the party and the state and has urged tens of thousands of criminal offenders to surrender themselves. A number of people who were sliding down the evil and criminal road have been saved and many important clues of low-violation cases have been exposed. The sense of law of cadres and masses, and their confidence and enthusiasm in combating corruption and bribery, have been enhanced.

2. Strength was concentrated on the investigation and handling of major and important cases. Starting with the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the chief procurators at all levels have personally handled some major and important cases. They have offered concrete guidance for investigations and paid close attention to progress to discover problems as they occurred and to exercise correct leadership. In the procuratorial organs we have adopted a system of different levels assuming different responsibilities. According to this system, the major and

important cases in the central and state organs and those involving cadres at and above the provincial and ministerial level are chiefly investigated and handled by the Supreme People's Procuratorate; cases involving cadres at the departmental and bureau level are chiefly investigated and handled by the provincial, regional, and municipal people's procuratorates; and those involving cadres at the county and section chief level are chiefly investigated and handled by the prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural people's procuratorates. Over the past year the Supreme People's Procuratorate has chiefly investigated and handled 25 major and important cases which occurred in central and state organs or involved some localities. The leaders personally taking a hand in the work is an indispensable measure for overcoming bureaucratism and opening up new prospects. We have also gone some way toward harmonizing the pace of various localities in handling cases and strengthened unified leadership over the investigation of major and important cases.

In 1989, the procuratorial organs placed a total of 13,057 major corruption and bribery cases on file for investigation and prosecution. This was 340 percent higher than the previous year's figure of 2,943. Some 875 cadres at and above the county and section chief level involved in major corruption and bribery cases were investigated and dealt with accordingly, 350 percent higher than the previous year's figure of 194. Of these, 70 were cadres at and above the departmental and bureau level (in 1988, there were only eight). Two cases, involving a cadre at the deputy provincial level and another at the deputy ministerial level respectively, were placed on file for investigation and prosecution. One is the case of Tuohudi Shabier, former vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, who took bribes totaling 15,000 yuan. As he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the regional people's procuratorate within the deadline set by the "circular," and had returned what he had unlawfully received and showed signs of repentance, with the approval of the Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate he was not prosecuted. The other is the bribery case involving Luo Yunguang, vice minister of railways. When the Railways and Transportation Procuratorial Department of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate were investigating a major bribery case involving Pan Keming, deputy director of the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau (who was arrested for taking over 100,000 yuan in bribes), and Xu Jun, former director of the Transport Bureau of the Ministry of Railways (who had been arrested for graft and taking more than 120,000 yuan in bribes), Luo was found to have serious problems of dereliction of duty and taking bribes. Within the deadline set by the "circular," Luo voluntarily surrendered himself to the Railways and Transportation Procuratorial Department of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, confessing his crime of receiving more than 4,600 yuan in bribes. The State Council decided to dismiss him from his post as deputy minister and to carry out further investigation of

his case. The Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate also decided to place his case on file for further investigation. Over the past year or so a number of major and important cases have been investigated and unravelled in both central and state organs and local authorities, such as the bribery case involving Cao Bin, former executive deputy director of the Propaganda Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department (a bureau chief level post), who took more than 17,000 yuan in bribes, and a bribery case involving Zhu Bing, a special representative of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in the Guangzhou office (another bureau chief level post), who, according to the initial investigation, took 18,000 yuan in bribes and has been arrested. Some other examples: In a major corruption case involving Wang Naigang, a deputy section chief in the Pretrial Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, it has been verified that Wang made use of the opportunity to import foreign equipment to make 23,000 yuan and HK\$345,000 in graft. He used the illicit money to buy four foreign passports for himself and his relatives. Wang has since been arrested. In another corruption case involving Zhang Yuwei, a businessman in Guangdong Province's Nanyue Metals, Minerals, and Machinery Company Limited in Macao, it has been verified that Zhang grafted HK\$1.03 million of public funds outside the country. He lost all the money gambling. Zhang has also been arrested. In a bribery case involving Tang Ren, vice mayor of Suzhou, it has been verified that he took advantage of his position to receive bribes from the Fourth Subsidiary Factory of the Chunhua Vacuum Cleaner Plant totaling over 10,000 yuan. In 1989, there was a rapid increase in the number of major and important cases investigated and handled. This was chiefly a result of strengthening leadership of party committees and mobilizing the masses, of the vigorous support of the people's congresses and governments, and of strengthening investigations by procuratorial organs.

3. Mobilize and rely on the masses in the struggle against corruption and bribery. Corruption and bribery is a foul and a stubborn disease left over from the old society. Since the founding of New China, through our repeated struggles and rectifications, many disgusting phenomena left over from the old society have been swept away and corruption and bribery offences have been greatly reduced. But they have not been totally eliminated. In our socialist society, why are there still phenomena of corruption and bribery? In our opinion, there are historical reasons, the influence of capitalism from outside, and the our own shortcomings. Under the new situation of reform and opening up over the past few years and because of imperfections in our legal system and our rules and regulations—and other reasons such as loopholes in our work and ineffective countermeasures, especially the fact that our ideological and political work was once weakened—the rotten ideology of "looking for money everywhere" has been spreading unchecked and, in some localities and departments, some grafters and bribees have taken this opportunity to carry out their

activities. Some have been working furiously. It is therefore necessary to fully recognize the seriousness of corruption and bribery and resolutely carry out the struggle against them through to the end. It is necessary to launch a protracted and deepgoing mass campaign and build up a mass momentum against corruption and bribery. It is necessary to combine the investigation work of the procuratorial organs with the mass struggle to form a strong force to fully expose the ugly faces of the grafters and bribees, placing them always under mass criticism and supervision.

Encouraging the masses to inform against corruption and bribery is a good form of the mass line which the procuratorial organs should adopt. Last year, the Supreme People's Procuratorate formulated and implemented on a trial basis "Certain Regulations of the People's Procuratorate on Mass Information Against Crimes." There are concrete stipulations in this document on matters concerning the reception, handling, and feedback on reports from the masses and on methods of encouragement for them, making the work more systematic and legalized. In 1989 the procuratorial organs throughout the country handled a total of 604,800 reports from the masses, of which 276,000 reports concerned corruption and bribery. Many cadres and masses signed their names to their reports and provided facts exposing crimes. They provided a sound basis for investigating and cracking cases. A host of reported material helped us verify large numbers of criminal cases and clarify the facts about many suspects. In my report at the Second Session of the Seventh NPC last year I said there were still four cases involving provincial and ministerial level cadres to be further investigated. The facts about those cases have now been ascertained. Mass reporting has become one of the main sources for the procuratorial organs to carry out investigations. In this we have emphasized the necessity to grasp two links—conscientious investigation and handling and feedback of information. The people's procuratorates in various localities have basically acted in accordance with the work procedure. They have warmly received the masses informing against crimes while making strict registration and records and keeping their reports secret. They have implemented the policy of awarding the masses who have informed against crimes and severely punished those who retaliate against the masses who inform against them. They have also punished according to the law those who have given wrong information in order to frame innocent people.

4. Strengthen efforts to build up investigation work. The following are some characteristics of the current corruption and bribery crimes: First, there are more group corruption crimes; second, there are more "one-to-one" bribery crimes; third, one person is involved in more than one criminal case; fourth, there are many "small treasuries" and the funds outside accounts have become a hotbed of corruption and bribery; and fifth, bribes are offered to high-level cadres in the name of "bonuses," "labor service charges," and so forth. In view of these

characteristics, the procuratorial organs have strengthened investigation work. They have used all kinds of legal investigation methods to obtain evidence from open and secret sources and subdued the criminal offenders with conclusive evidence.

Last summer, the Supreme People's Procuratorate popularized the experience of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, which had established an anti-corruption and anti-bribery bureau. This won the support of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council. With the establishment of a special organ in the procuratorate to investigate corruption and bribery cases, the investigation of major and important cases was effectively strengthened. In our country, such a special organ has already been established in 14 provincial-level and 55 prefectural- and city-level people's procuratorates. In all areas where special investigation organs have been established, marked progress has been made in their work and their quality in handling cases has also increased.

5. Implement the principle of being resolute, prudent, and accurate in handling cases. To this end, while strengthening investigation work, the people's procuratorates at all levels adopted a system of separating investigation from making decisions on arrest and prosecution, having two separate organs take charge of the work. Such a mechanism for internal conditioning played a very good role in ensuring the quality of handling cases and preventing incorrect cases.

6. The Supreme People's Procuratorate strengthened law interpretation work. The Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court jointly worked out the "Answers to Certain Questions Concerning the Implementation of the NPC Standing Committee's 'Additional Regulations on Punishing Corruption and Bribery.'" This kind of law interpretation played a positive role in ensuring the strict enforcement of laws and correct use of policies.

7. Strengthen propaganda and education in the legal system. In view of the fact that some cadres and masses had some confused ideas and had set the campaign against corruption and bribery against developing the socialist planned commodity economy, the people's procuratorates and judicial departments and the propaganda departments at all levels, including newspaper, television, and broadcast departments, made use of some common and typical cases of corruption and bribery to publicize the party's policies and state laws and explain the significance of the struggle against corruption and bribery in stabilizing the situation, improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms, so as to strengthen the sense of law of both cadres and masses. In 1989, the people's procuratorates in 15 provinces and municipalities held some large and medium exhibitions on the campaign against corruption and bribery. Many people visited the exhibitions and the results were very good. This year, the Supreme People's Procuratorate will

also hold an exhibition on the nationwide campaign against corruption and bribery.

All the achievements in procuratorial work were made under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the party committees at all levels, under the supervision of the NPC and its Standing Committee and the people's congresses and their standing committees at all levels, and with the support of the State Council and the people's governments at all levels. The 10th meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee and the 12th meeting of the NPC Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee respectively listened to a report by the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The State Council and the people's governments at all levels, and their relevant subordinate departments, actively supported the procuratorial organs in investigating and handling corruption and bribery cases and closely coordinated with them in investigating and handling major and important cases. The governments at all levels helped them solve many practical difficulties, such as shortage of funds and the necessary equipment. The party committees in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities held many meetings to listen to reports, unify thinking, and remove interference to support the personnel who were handling relevant cases according to the law and to support their work.

Judging from the large numbers of corruption and bribery cases handled by the procuratorial organs over the past few years, the grafters and bribees still constitute a very small number in our party and government organs. Facts prove that the CPC and the people's government are serving the people wholeheartedly and the vast numbers of communist party members and state functionaries are honest in performing their official duties. By making a realistic appraisal in accordance with the facts, our purpose is to carry out the struggle against corruption and bribery better and more profoundly. Of course, under no circumstances does this mean that the seriousness and harmfulness of corruption and bribery can be underestimated. Our party and government are always firm and resolute in punishing corruption and bribery. The procuratorial organs always adhere to the principle of handling cases strictly and according to the law, with facts as the basis and law as the criterion. We sincerely welcome and are always ready to accept reports from any person about corruption and bribery. So long as there are facts, no matter who is involved, we are determined to handle the cases strictly from beginning to end and will never be soft on grafters and bribees. We will resolutely implement the principle that all citizens are equal before the law and enforce the law strictly.

In the course of developing the socialist planned commodity economy the corrosive influence of the decadent ideology and life style of the exploiting class will continue to exist for a long time. It is necessary to adhere to the four cardinal principles on a clear-cut stand and strengthen ideological and political work so that our ability to resist the corrosive influence can be enhanced.

The struggle against corruption, infiltration, and peaceful evolution will be a long-term one. It is an important expression of class struggle in the current stage. At the beginning of 1986, after making an analysis of the serious situation of corruption, theft, and bribery, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We must stress the four adherences and we must stress dictatorship. This dictatorship can ensure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization drive and help us deal violent blows against those people and things which sabotage our construction." We must educate the broad masses of procuratorial personnel to gain a profound understanding of the importance of adhering to the people's democratic dictatorship so that they can be well prepared and maintain high vigilance to do their work better.

We have only made some initial achievements in the struggle against corruption and bribery. Our tasks are still very arduous. In this regard, there are still many shortcomings and problems that should not be neglected. The main shortcomings and problems are as follows: 1) The development of work is unbalanced in various areas. In some areas, the masses have still not been mobilized and no breakthrough has been made. 2) In some places the phenomenon of replacing criminal sanction with economic penalty and administrative and party discipline measures still exists. 3) In other places, there are even unhealthy tendencies such as "replacing the law with someone's remarks" and "placing power above the law," which have added difficulties to the handling of cases. 4) A small number of procuratorial personnel are not courageous enough to enforce the law impartially. They are full of misgivings when handling cases involving leading cadres. 5) Sometimes there is still the practice of "substituting investigation with arrest" and some have even extorted confessions by illegal means or induced people to make confessions. 6) The problems, such as the shortage of funds and personnel and the backward equipment in the procuratorial organs, have yet to be solved.

Moreover, during the past year or so, the procuratorial organs throughout the country also placed on file for investigation and prosecution 6,737 tax evasion cases, 354 cases of false trademarks, and 1,568 cases of misappropriation of public funds. A total of 149 million yuan in illicit money was recovered. This played a positive role in maintaining normal economic order.

II. Relentless Blows at Serious Crimes

Striking heavy and sweeping blows at serious criminal activities according to the law is the focal point to which procuratorial organs should pay unremitting attention and is their long-term, important task.

Social order in our country during 1989 as a whole was basically stable but there were many factors of instability and the situation was considerably acute. Criminal cases in some areas increased by a big margin and murder, robbery, rape, harassing activities by gangs of hooligans,

and theft were fairly rampant; the activities of "train bandits" and "road despots" ran wild in a small number of cities and towns and along the railways and highways; such social repulsive acts as prostitution, producing, selling and disseminating pornographic articles, group gambling, and using feudal fetishes and superstitions to swindle money and harm people, continued to spread; and the serious instances of abducting and selling women and children and secretly growing, addicting, and trafficking in drugs were seen in a few areas. People had a lot of complaints about these things. Faced with such a serious situation last year, procuratorial organs across the country, in compliance with the policy of striking heavy and sweeping blows at serious criminal activities according to the law, handled 632,323 criminals which public security organs had requested arrested, an increase of 33.9 percent over the previous year; 548,960 of these were arrested with approval, up 35.8 percent over the preceding year. Meanwhile, procuratorial organs across the nation dealt with 604,263 criminals sent by public security organs for prosecution and 520,257 of these were prosecuted after investigation, representing increases of 36.9 and 36.5 percent respectively from a year earlier. Among the serious criminals arrested with the approval of procuratorial organs were: 13,743 murderers, up 14 percent over the previous year; 27,727 criminals guilty of causing injuries, an increase of 10.5 percent; 580 criminals of crimes involving explosions, a rise of 34.9 percent; 70,882 criminals committing serious larcenies, up by 82.9 percent; and 32,820 rapists, an increase of 9 percent over the previous year.

Procuratorial organs did chiefly five things in severely cracking down on serious criminal activities.

1. Resolutely crack down on serious criminal activities in checking the riots and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Procuratorial organs should do their duty in supervising the enforcement of the law, guard the sanctity of the Constitution and the law, take a firm and clear-cut stand in safeguarding the leadership of the CPC, protect the socialist system, and defend the socialist People's Republic. Procuratorates at different levels actively threw themselves into the struggle on which hinged the future and destiny of our state, exposing and severely punishing a handful of criminals who violated the criminal law in the riots and rebellion by approving their arrest, prosecuting them, and instituting proceedings against them. Some of these criminals instigated and commanded the rebellion and schemed to overthrow the government; some seized firearms and ammunition and killed officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and armed police; some spread counterrevolutionary propaganda; and others jeopardized public security, infringed the personal rights of citizens, destroyed property, and undermined social order. We did not affix the legal responsibility on all those who had uttered extremist words and deeds but had not violated the criminal law. The Supreme People's procuratorate demanded that procuratorates at different levels should initially scout and investigate according to the law;

carefully draw a line of demarcation between acquittal and conviction and between different crimes; lay stress on evidence; attach importance to investigation and study and not readily believe confessions so that they could determine the nature of cases accurately; strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at all sorts of criminals with undoubted facts and irrefutable evidence; and, through legal procedures, safeguard the nation's stability and social tranquillity.

2. To maintain social order, procuratorial organs, in close coordination with public security organs, people's courts, and judicial and administrative departments, took an active part in the struggles of clamping down on criminals involved in serious larceny, abducting and selling women and children, damaging post and telecommunications equipment, the "anti-porno campaign," and the struggle against the "six vices." Last year procuratorial organs approved the arrest of 11,086 criminals for abducting and selling women and children and 1,192 criminals for producing and selling pornographic articles. In an action which took place in July cracking down on criminals on the run, they also approved the arrest of more than 3,200 criminals involved in theft, robbery, and rape.

3. Strengthen supervision over scouting and investigations and over administration of justice. In examining criminals for whom public security organs have made a request for their arrest, procuratorates at different levels refused to approve the arrest of 47,803 criminals but suggested the arrest of 9,728 other criminals who should have been arrested. After examining the cases wherein public security organs made a request for prosecution, procuratorates at different levels decided not to prosecute 2,936 but suggested the prosecution of 5,201 criminals who should have been prosecuted. At the same time, on 5,190 occasions they checked violations of the law in scouting and investigations conducted by public security organs. In the first half of 1989, procuratorial organs throughout the country joined initial scouting and investigations on 55,112 occasions conducted by public security organs on some important and very serious cases. They also corrected 2,354 violations of the law in administration of justice conducted by people's courts and countercharged 1,800 cases in which people's courts had really given wrong decisions and rulings. By the end of 1989 they had received verdicts and rulings on 703 cases made by people's courts, 473 of which court verdicts were corrected. At the same time, procuratorates at different levels also examined the quality of their work in approving the arrest of criminals and examining prosecutions of criminals. Through examination, they found they had failed to approve the arrest of 967 criminals who should have been arrested and approved arrest of 334 criminals who should not have been arrested; they also discovered that they failed to prosecute 239 persons who should have been prosecuted and prosecuted 847 persons who should not have been prosecuted. All this has been corrected according to the law.

4) With regard to work of supervising units charged with reform of criminals through penal labor under surveillance

in 1989, 24,579 proposals were made to these units to correct violations of the law and 3,812 criminal cases were investigated and handled involving ward police from these units who were found to have tortured and inflicted corporal punishment upon criminals under surveillance, embezzled for personal gain, released convicts without authority, and sought and accepted bribes. Lawsuits against convicts who had committed new crimes and against criminals subjected to reeducation through labor, totaled to 5,700. In close cooperation with judicial and administrative departments, serious efforts were made to handle complaints made by convicts and criminals subjected to reeducation through labor. Once questionable points were found, contacts were immediately made with courts which had issued verdicts and organs which had made decisions, for further investigation of each case until all cases were re-confirmed. In 1989 the departments concerned corrected improper judgments rendered on 817 criminals subject to reform through labor and 109 criminals subject to reeducation through labor. Unreasonable complaints were also promptly turned down and the complainants were educated to admit their guilt and accept court decisions.

5. To set to rights confused public order on a few railroad lines, railroad procuratorates at different levels sought the cooperation of railway public security organs and courts to crack down on vagrant criminal offenders on trains. In 1989, railroad procuratorates at different levels handled 10,812 criminals whom railroad public security organs had submitted to them for approval of arrest, approving the arrest of 9,765 criminals after investigation, a rise of 40 percent over 1988. Of these, 4,643 were serious and important criminals, a rise of 70 percent over 1988. At the same time, efforts were made to investigate and handle a tiny minority of railway functionaries having the authority to examine and approve railway transport for their acceptance and extortion of money, corruption, bribery and other criminal activities. In 1989, railroad procuratorates across the country investigated and dealt with 935 criminals involved in corruption and bribery; of these, 32 cadres at the section level and 11 at the departmental and bureau levels were affixed responsibility for crimes, thus straightening out order on the railways.

With the vigorous efforts of public security organs in straightening out public order and thanks to the full cooperation of public security organs, procuratorates, and courts, public security as a whole is now mainly good. However, the situation remains serious and the task of maintaining social stability is still very difficult. Procuratorates at different levels will make unremitting efforts to strike heavy and sweeping blows at serious criminal offenses according to the law and work hard to improve social order in a comprehensive manner.

III. On Investigating and Handling Encroachment Upon the Democratic Rights of Citizens and Dereliction of Duty

Investigating and handling according to the law encroachment upon the democratic rights of citizens,

and dereliction of duty, are major tasks for procuratorial organs. In 1989, procuratorial organs throughout the country placed 15,298 cases on file for investigation and prosecution, of which more than 2,000 were important cases causing casualties and heavy economic losses. In 1989, 97 cadres at and above the county and section levels were investigated and dealt with and 60 were charged and affixed responsibility for crimes. Of these, seven were cadres at departmental and bureau levels.

We also investigated and dealt with some cases involving a small number of personnel in public security and judicial organs who bent the law for the benefit of their relatives or friends, extorted confessions by torture, divulged secrets, and released convicts without authorization. For example, Sun Yumin, deputy chief of the public security bureau in Tonghua City, Jilin Province, was found bending the law for personal benefit. Sun withheld letters sent by the masses of the people reporting the activities of a gang of robbers and let contents of those letters out. As a result, the gang committed crimes in other places and continued to go scot-free. Sun was finally sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Deng Zongxing, deputy head of the economic procuratorial department of the Neijiang City People's Procuratorate in Sichuan Province and Liu Yuzhang, assistant public procurator of the procuratorate gave advice and suggestions for personal gain to a bribe-taking criminal and disclosed the results of an investigation made by procuratorial organs to family members of the criminal and helped those offering bribes to the criminal alter accounts and obliterate evidence. Prosecution has been instituted against Deng Zongxing and Liu Yuzhang. Another example is that since 1987 Liu Shaoming, president of the Xiangyang County People's Court in Hunan Province, by taking advantage of his position to bend the law, changed the original sentence given to two criminals and affixed them no responsibility for their crimes and also commuted a sentence of 20 years' imprisonment for a criminal to 7 years' imprisonment. Prosecution has been instituted against Liu Shaoming.

We investigated and handled some cases of malfeasance and extremely serious accidents arising from negligence by a few state functionaries. For example, the case involving Zheng Hengkang (a cadre at the departmental level), who was deputy head of the Sichuan Provincial Office of Science and Industry for National Defense and general manager of the Xinguang Industrial Import and Export Company. When Zheng ran a joint venture named the Shuhui Enterprise Company Limited with a Hong Kong businessman, due to a lack of investigation he was cheated by the Hong Kong businessman, causing a loss of HK\$4 million in terms of money paid for shares by the Chinese side. The case has been filed for investigation. Another example is that a gas explosion in the Caozhuangxiang Coal Mine in Zaozhuang County, Shandong Province killed 33 people and incurred a direct economic loss of over 200,000 yuan. The accident was caused by the serious negligence of its two leaders,

Zhang Tongqi and Chu Hongdao, who turned a blind eye to the hidden danger which brought about the accident and gave arbitrary and impracticable directions. The two have been convicted.

We improved the work of bringing in indictments and appealing against legal decisions and perfected the working procedures for receiving visits and handling letters from the masses of the people. In 1989, procuratorial organs throughout the country accepted and handled 1.042 million cases of bringing in indictments and appealing against legal decisions. To protect citizens' rights for bringing in indictments and appealing against legal decisions, the Supreme People's Procuratorate made a decision: Cases of appealing against decisions made by procuratorial organs should be re-checked by procuratorates at a higher level.

In 1989, a total of 234 cases of appealing against arrests were re-checked and 47 were corrected and 2,024 cases of appealing against decisions on exemption from prosecution were re-checked and 591 were reversed. Meanwhile, 2,201 cases of appealing against court decisions were re-checked and 521 original sentences were changed after people's courts were asked to try the cases de novo in accordance with the supervisory procedures for hearing cases.

In strengthening the building of socialist democracy and legal system, our party and state have always paid adequate attention to protecting the democratic rights, personal rights, and other legitimate rights of citizens. In accordance with the provisions clearly stipulated by the Constitution and law, procuratorial organs should protect citizens' rights as their sacred duty and glorious task. They have made unremitting efforts and achieved great successes in this aspect of work. Since the quelling of the rebellion, hegemonists and international reactionary forces have uttered numerous lies and made vicious attacks against China on the issue of "human rights." In the guise of the "human rights" issue they have wantonly interfered in the internal affairs of our country and imposed pressures on great socialist China. Such acts of practicing power politics can nothing but arouse strong indignation on the part of the Chinese people and deepen their understanding of the nature of hegemonism. We shall firmly protect the legitimate rights of our citizens according to the law and resolutely punish according to the law those who wilfully trample on the law, disrupt the socialist social order, violate the lawful rights and interests of others, and offend against criminal law. Procuratorial organs have done so and will unswervingly protect citizens in exercising their right to bring in indictments, to appeal against legal decisions, to report criminal offenses, and other democratic rights. Procuratorial organs will also vigorously strengthen the work of exercising supervision over law enforcement in civil and administrative lawsuits and provide legal guarantee for the people to exercise in an overall way their rights of being masters of their own affairs.

IV. Strengthening Ideological and Political Work and the Building of a Contingent

In the winter of 1988 we put forward the policy of administering procuratorial organs with strictness in an effort to strengthen the building of organs of supervising law enforcement to build a contingent of procurators who handle cases strictly according to the law, impartially enforce the law, have a good grasp of the party's policies, seek facts from truth, maintain close links with the masses, and are proficient in professional work. After efforts for more than a year, fairly noticeable progress was made in the building of a contingent. In the course of checking the riot and quelling the rebellion, vast numbers of procuratorial personnel faithfully carried out the decisions made by the party Central Committee and the State Council and took an active part in the struggle. When General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng received representatives to the National Procuratorial Work Conference in November 1989, they delivered important speeches and highly praised the contingent of procuratorial personnel in the name of the party Standing Committee and the State Council. Under the leadership of the party, procuratorates at different levels and their functionaries were devoted to their duty and worked hard and a number of heroes and progressive collectives came to the fore. In 1989, eight comrades attended the National Conference To Commend Model and Progressive Workers and the procuratorate party branch in Lanxi County, Heilongjiang Province, was elected the primary outstanding party branch in the country. Procuratorial organs should accept the leadership of the party of their own accord, resolutely carry out the party's basic line of taking economic construction as the central task, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and preserving the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, and persistently carry on the struggle and education against bourgeois liberalization. This provides the fundamental guarantee for preventing procuratorial work from losing its bearings.

The tasks of procuratorial workers are arduous. They are short of personnel, their working conditions are poor, and they lead a hand-to-mouth existence but they work hard and are devoted to their duty. The whole contingent is good and has fighting capacity but there are also some problems, primarily in that the political, legal, and professional quality cannot meet the needs of the developing situation. In 1989 we laid stress on the work of training procurators. A total of 60,000 procuratorial personnel attended classes for records of formal schooling and law (procuratorial) classes for specialized certificates. Local procuratorates set up 26 schools offering courses by television and procuratorial schools and training centers. The first group of students have graduated from the center that is training China's high-ranking procurators against corruption and bribery and the second group is now in training. Some courses have been held to train political workers for procuratorial organs, and the training of cadres has just started. We are determined to continue the training and increasingly improve the quality of the contingent.

To carry on the party's fine traditions, give full play to the political asset of party organizations, and maintain close ties with the masses of the people, in November 1989 the People's Supreme Procuratorate adopted the "Decision on Strengthening Ideological and Political Work in Procuratorial Organs" and put forward some provisional rules of "Discipline for Procuratorial Personnel," namely: They should have deep love for the people and not be arrogant and imperious; they should obey orders and not go their own way; they should be devoted to their duty and not abuse their power; they should enforce the law impartially and not bend the law for embezzlement; they should collect evidence through investigation and not extort confessions by torture; they should be honest in performing their official duties and not pervert justice for bribes; they should heighten their vigilance and not reveal secrets; and they should accept supervision and not conceal faults and gloss over wrongs.

The "eight-should and eight-not" discipline is now being publicized and carried out. The general check-up on procuratorial organs which is usually taken once a year is also persistently carried out and procuratorial personnel who are found violating discipline and law are seriously handled. In 1989, punishment was awarded to 490 procuratorial personnel, 0.29 percent of the procuratorial contingent. Of these, 22 were discharged from public employment, 41 expelled from the party, and 97 affixed responsibility for crimes. Meanwhile, six procuratorial personnel who departed from the correct stand and committed errors during the riots and rebellion were expelled from the party and dismissed from procuratorial organs.

We call on procuratorial organs at different levels to assiduously study and carry out the decisions adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; strengthen the flesh-and-blood bonds with the masses of the people; accept of their own accord supervision from the masses; strengthen the work keeping themselves clear of corruption; and cease the practices of defying the law, not strictly enforcing the law, and not discovering violations of the law. Procuratorial personnel should be organized to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping; adhere to the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method; make themselves master of dialectic and historical materialism; apply the method of class analysis; and have firm confidence in socialism with Chinese characteristics. V. On Procuratorial Tasks for 1990

We held a national conference of chief procurators in November 1989, at which work in 1989 was reviewed, tasks for 1990 assigned, and the "main points of the procuratorial plan for 1990" outlined. The general guiding ideology for procuratorial work is to: Earnestly implement decisions adopted at the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; give full play to the function of supervising enforcement of the law; resolutely punish crimes of corruption and bribery; strike ruthless blows at serious

criminal activities; maintain normal economic and social order; ensure that the task of furthering economic improvement and rectification and deepening the reform can be smoothly carried out; promote a sustained, stable, and harmonious economic development; and to make new contributions to maintaining the stability of the state, society, and the economy. The year 1990 is crucial to economic improvement and rectification and the deepening of the reform. We urge the people's procuratorates at various levels not to relax their efforts to pay adequate attention to the two major tasks of punishing the crimes of corruption and bribery and cracking down on criminal offenses.

They are also urged to continue to mobilize in depth the masses of the people to report crimes, promote the activities of exposing and informing against corruption and bribery criminals, improve their ability to uncover important and serious criminal cases to develop the struggle against corruption and bribery in depth, persist in striking heavy and sweeping blows at serious criminal activities according to the law, and promote the work of developing social security in a favorable direction. Around the aforementioned two major tasks, procuratorial work should be strengthened in an all-round way.

Fellow representatives:

At present the most vital interests and the most urgent wishes of the people of the whole country are to maintain the state stability. Maintaining stability is a matter of overriding and prime importance. Without stability it will be impossible to develop the economy and carry out reform and open up to the outside world smoothly, the improvement of the people's material and cultural life cannot be guaranteed and it will be difficult to consolidate the political situation of stability and unity. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, and under the supervision of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Procuratorate should—by relying firmly on the masses—bring its function of supervising law enforcement into full play and wage resolute struggle against all sorts of crimes in order to maintain the stability of the state, society, and the economy.

'Old' Cadres View Work Report

HK1804040390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Apr 90 p 1

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Invites Some Old Comrades and Leading Members of Departments Concerned To Discuss and Study the Government Work Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr—On the morning of 7 April, this paper's editorial department invited some old comrades and leading members of departments concerned to study and discuss their impressions of Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report delivered at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. Nine comrades comprising Liu Lantao, Zhang Yun, Kang

Shien, Chen Yeping, Li Lian, Li Liying, Yu Hongen, He Dongchang, and Song Defu delivered speeches one after another at the meeting. Unanimously they believed that stability and progress, as Premier Li Peng stressed in his Government Work Report, are completely correct and vitally important. The stability of the state and society are where the basic interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities lie. Stability and progress are people's common aspirations. Every party member, Communist Youth League [CYL] member, and citizen should do his bit for social stability, the nation's long-term stability, and the motherland's further political and economic progress.

Stability and Progress Are the Common Aspirations of the People of All Nationalities in China

Liu Lantao, Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member, broke the ice. He said that we had enough bitter experiences and lessons of instability and turmoil, and keenly felt the vital importance of maintaining the stability of the state and society. History fully evidenced that stability and progress are linked closely to each other. Nothing could be accomplished and progress of the socialist cause would be out of the question in the absence of stability and with endless turmoil.

In his speech, Kang Shien, Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member, said that social stability and economic development are the common aspirations of the Chinese people of all nationalities. The smooth progress of reform and opening up and improvement and rectification are possible only under the prerequisite of social and political stability. Therefore, it is imperative for us to highly prize the stable situation that was not come by easily, and to consciously maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

Central Advisory Commission member Li Lian said that stability and progress, as Premier Li Peng stressed in his Government Work Report, represent the common will of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. To achieve China's prosperity and the Chinese people's well-being, it is imperative to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. This involves a peaceful international environment and also a stable domestic one. Without a situation of long-term stability, reform and construction would be out of the question; and prosperity and well-being would be void.

To Maintain Stability Is the Sacred Duty of All Political Parties and Nationalities

"Adherence to, completion, and perfection of multiparty cooperation and the political consultation system under CPC leadership, and earnest implementation of the nationality policy to strengthen nationality solidarity are of particularly important significance to maintaining China's long-term stability." That was the theme of Comrade Liu Lantao's speech. He said that maintaining stability and unity in China is the common responsibility of the democratic parties as well as the CPC. A vital orientation leading to social stability is to give full play

to the role of various democratic parties and nonparty personalities in the participation and discussion of government work, and to unite all forces that can be united to devote themselves to our great cause. He added that the stability and unity of the entire country are inseparable from the solidarity of all nationalities. To maintain the stability and unity of the big family of the Chinese nation is the responsibility shared by all "family members." The CPC's nationality policy has been correct. Great progress has been made in all kinds of socialist, economic, and cultural undertakings in minority nationality regions over the past 40 years or so, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is imperative to do a still better job in nationality solidarity work, to maintain the stability in nationality regions, and to promote their prosperity.

With her mane of silvery hair, Comrade Zhang Yun, retired Central Advisory Commission member, said: "I suffer from heart disease, and am not allowed to get excited or to speak for long; nevertheless, I must speak my mind today." She said that genuine stability is possible only in the presence of unity. Unity is strength. China boasts a population of 1.1 billion, and 57 nationalities. With unity based on "one center, two basic points," there will be strength and stability. No difficulty whatever can scare us.

To Stabilize the Overall Situation, It Is Imperative To Rely Fully on the Working Class

Yu Hongen, vice chairman and concurrently first secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, said that an important guiding concept to guarantee social stability in China is to rely on the working class wholeheartedly. China's contingent of 130 million workers and staff members is a powerful and concentrated force to guarantee political stability and economic development. The workers and staff members should adhere to the four cardinal principles, take a firm and clear-cut stand in stabilizing the overall situation, and give full play to their role as the main force. It is necessary for them to surmount all difficulties in the course of economic development and pushing forward reform, to unfold emulation, and to bring into full play their spirit of initiative. He believed that an important link in stabilizing the overall situation is to stabilize the contingent of workers and staff members. He stated that to further stabilize the contingent of workers and staff members, at present it is imperative to do our best to help find a solution to problems of various descriptions with regard to the livelihood of the workers and staff members arising from the difficulties in economic construction. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen the building of the contingent of workers and staff members itself, to heighten their ideological consciousness, and to augment their sense of responsibility as masters of the country. It is imperative to build a contingent of workers and staff members with a high level of political consciousness that will play a still greater role in stabilizing the overall situation and the great cause of socialist construction.

It Is Vitrally Important To Do a Good Job in the Ideological and Political Work Among Young People

Earnestly, the older generation pin great hope on the younger generation, and the whole society shows concern for the ideological and political work among young students. Several comrades dealt with this issue from various angles. Comrade Kang Shien believed that to promote further political, economic, and social stability and progress, the guarantee of stability is imperative. He said that ideological stability means precisely unifying the thinking of the whole party and the people nationwide on the basis of the party's basic line, adhering to "one center, two basic points," and giving play to the masses' enthusiasm for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Communists, especially leading cadres of the party, should play an exemplary role for the young people, and establish an image of doing substantial work and being just, honest, and dedicated. The whole society should shoulder the responsibility for educating the young people, and show concern for their healthy growth. Our contemporary young generation is admirable and reliable, and there is no problem in their becoming reliable successors to the socialist cause. The key lies in guidance and education. Therefore it is imperative to adhere to the four cardinal principles, and to oppose bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand.

He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, said that the political, economic, and social conditions in China are stable, as are the conditions of institutes of tertiary education on the whole. This shows that young college students have made pleasing progress politically and ideologically. We should say that young students of this generation are very hopeful. Many college students were involved in the political storm that took place at the turn of spring and summer 1989. That had something to do with the major international climate, the long-term flooding in of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, as well as the mistakes in our work. Regarding the young students, we should help and guide them in the spirit of enthusiastic concern and strict requirements. Even if some students have committed mistakes, even serious ones, we should help and do more to educate them, so long as they are willing to correct themselves.

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a speech with the theme "the CYL should take an active part in making contributions to stability." He said that the CYL Central Committee has unfolded activities in learning from Lei Feng, Lai Ning, and "the Two Lans (Pan Xinglan and Yang Dalan)" among young people and teenagers on an extensive scale since the beginning of this year, and has recently organized a warmly welcomed "Team Reporting Heroic Fighters' Deeds" to conduct education in patriotism and socialism among young people with vivid and concrete examples. Practice has proved that the banner of patriotism has great attraction among young people. CYL organizations at all levels must continue to mobilize and organize its members and young people to contribute

their youth and strength to maintaining stability and to push forward socialist modernization.

To Maintain Stability, It Is Imperative To Get a Good Grasp of Building Clean Government

Linking the topic to work in discipline inspection, Liu Liying, Central Commission for Discipline Inspection Standing Committee member, dealt with the relationship between stability and anticorruption. She believed that to maintain the stability of the state and the society, it is imperative to get a firm grasp of building clean government and to fight against corruption. The CPC attaches great importance to fighting against corruption. Having cited a number of major cases of violating discipline investigated and dealt with by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Liu said that the CPC is on the whole sound, and the overwhelming majority of its members are healthy. However, there really are corrupt elements inside the party, and by no means should we regard this issue casually. The investigation and handling of major cases should be grasped firmly through to the end. Work concerning building clean government should be put into practice persistently, and all results should be made known to the public. That is vitally important to maintaining and promoting stability nationwide. Of course, in the absence of stability of the state and the society, building clean government would be out of the question, and corruption will be severely punished according to the law in a stable environment. The so-called slogan of "severely punish corruption," as set forth by the "elite" in the political storm at the turn of spring and summer 1989, was just a pretext, just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping put it. Its core was to overthrow the CPC and topple the socialist system.

Linking the political storm in 1989 to the "Cultural Revolution" in analyzing the lessons to be drawn, Li Lian pointed out the importance of seeing things from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism. He said that people should refrain from seeing the party and government as good for nothing and raising a hue and cry with boisterous actions just because of the existence of some phenomena of corruption, believing that would be a solution to the problems. They never expected that such naive but very erroneous ideas and actions would be utilized by some antagonistic elements, with grave consequences. We must accept past experiences and lessons, and care for the political situation of stability and unity as we do for our own eyes.

Doing a Good Job in Party Building Is the Core of Political Stability

In his speech, Central Advisory Commission member Chen Yeping said that to achieve political, economic, and social stability, the crux lies in political stability, while the kernel issue of political stability is genuinely building our party into a vanguard of the working class which is more mature, stauncher, and which has greater combat effectiveness. Back in 1980, Comrade Deng

Xiaoping pointed out that the people's solidarity, social stability, democratic progress, and national reunification all depend on CPC leadership. It is precisely because of this that doing a good job in party-building will enable the CPC to lead the Chinese people of all nationalities to accomplish further steady political and economic progress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a four-point proposal to strengthen our party-building at present: First, it is imperative to always give ideological building top priority, and to adhere to unifying the thinking and actions of the whole party on the basis of the party's basic line and theory. Second, it is imperative to do a good job in building the leading bodies in a down-to-earth way so that the leadership may be firmly grasped in the hands of people loyal to Marxism. Third, it is imperative to establish flesh-and-blood bonds between the party and the people. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has already made a special decision on this point, which we must firmly implement. And fourth, it is imperative to give full play to the role of grass-roots party cells as fighting bastions, and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. Only when a good job is done in the building of grass-roots party cells will it be possible for the whole party to enjoy invincible combat effectiveness. Communists should augment their sense of organization and discipline to make new contributions to developing a situation of stability and unity and socialist construction in China.

Chi on Vigilance, Discipline

HK1704111490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
25 Mar 90 p 1

[Report by Lu Tianyi (4151 1131 5030): "At Panel Discussion, Military NPC Deputy Chi Haotian Talks on Need To Foster Awareness of Being Prepared For Danger in Times of Peace and To Strengthen Sense of Organization and Discipline"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (JIEFANGJUN BAO)—In his speech at today's panel discussion examining the government work report, Deputy to the National People's Congress Chi Haotian stressed that strenuous efforts should be made to strengthen education to the whole nation on national defense and reinforce their awareness for latent danger, and sense of organization and discipline, at a time when our country is faced with pressure from abroad and difficulties in domestic affairs.

Chi Haotian said: The government work report presented by Premier Li Peng is very good. The 10 tasks for this year set in the report are all very important and reflect the continuity and stability of the party's lines, principles, and policies; and if these 10 tasks are well carried out, the political, economic, and social stability and development in our country will be ensured.

Chi Haotian pointed out: Our country has now ceased to take class struggle as the principal contradiction and concentrates its energy on socialist modernization. However, one should not assume that class struggle no longer

exists or that class conflicts will naturally disappear when economic development fares well. The focus of our army's work has switched to the building of modernization in peace time, but no one should think that preparations for war can be relaxed. The army should be able to go into immediate action at the issue of order at any time and accomplish its tasks successfully. We must, in the course of peaceful construction, educate the people to understand that class struggle still exists and hostile forces are still attempting to subvert socialism. "Peaceful as the country is, losing sight of war is bound to imperil it." We must "think of danger in times of peace and take preventive measures against it." We must help people see the threat of peaceful evolution by imperialism against socialism, the threat of territorial expansion by regional hegemonists against China, the threat of disturbance created by a small handful of hostile elements in the country, and the threat of nationality separatists undermining the unity of our motherland; and maintain high vigilance at all times.

When talking about the tasks and functions of the people's army in times of peace, NPC Deputy Chin Haotian said the People's Liberation Army is always the defender of the country and socialism, and a great wall of steel guarding the republic. The most important task facing our army at present is to defend, at all costs, our country as a socialist front against subversion by imperialists through armed intervention and "peaceful evolution." Officers and soldiers of the whole army should fully understand their historical mission and, under the leadership of the party and in unity with the people of the whole country, strive to create and safeguard a secure and stable international and domestic environment, so as to constantly consolidate and develop the socialist system in our country and make contributions to the progressive cause of mankind.

Chi said, in order to protect the territorial and maritime rights and interests of the country and safeguard social stability and unity, the army must firmly acquire the idea that it is always a fighting force, consistently take raising combat effectiveness as the fundamental criterion, and make strenuous efforts to upgrade the military qualities of troops by focusing on military training. He stressed that the market economy is weak at the moment, but legal mechanism, administration, and discipline should not go "weak." At a time when our country is faced with pressure from abroad and difficulties in domestic affairs, we should put more stress on administering the army according to law, enforce strict management, strengthen the authority of discipline, and maintain a high degree of centralism and unity in the army. Soldiers should follow the example of Qiu Shaoyun and readily sacrifice themselves for the revolutionary discipline.

Cultural Rectification Viewed

HK0304023390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 90 p 12

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] The rectification campaign in the cultural field will be held under great restraint and there will be no recurrence of attacks on writers and literary works as during the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese Vice-Cultural Minister said yesterday.

Mr Ying Ruocheng, the actor, famous for his performances in plays such as *THE DEATH OF A SALESMAN*, maintained the campaign would not last forever, but the goal of bringing about prosperity to the cultural field would persist.

The Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, said in his Government Work Report, that the ideological stronghold should be taken over by Marxism and Maoist thought. The Government should grasp rectification in one hand and promote prosperity in the other.

Mr Ying, 61, said yesterday: "There have always been two lines of thinking, left and right in the cultural and art fields in the past.

"Like the cultural development in Western countries, we also have to undergo a process. But of course, we want to complete the process in the shortest possible period of time and hope that there will not be too many twists and turns.

"I do hope that we can complete it in 100 years. As an intellectual, we have to look at our cultural development from a longer perspective.

"People from overseas countries often ask whether we are going back to the Cultural Revolution. Of course, there are a small number of people who did want to.

"But many of us who are in charge of the cultural matters now have had long experience. Some people have criticised certain art works as spreading bourgeois liberalisation and leading to student demonstrations. We do not advocate this.

"We have to be extremely cautious in our rectification campaign.

"There's no quick dosage for the rectification campaign. But there should not be any worries, anxieties and pressure on artists. We respect their individual styles," Mr Ying said.

The cultural minister maintained a house-cleaning exercise would be conducive to cultural development on the mainland in the long run.

As the country embarked on an open policy, new thoughts such as existentialism were brought in.

"There was a bad tendency in the cultural and art field that whatever the general public did not understand were seen as good things. Only their thoughts and works were ahead of times.

"It's a very bad and dangerous mentality. There should be more than one voice in the culture and art field," he said.

Mr Ying also defended criticism that ultra-leftist thoughts had become more prevalent after June 4.

It is a matter of fact that those who were seen as conservatives have not even been able to take part in ideological and cultural discussions in the past few years, he said.

"It's inevitable that there will be different thoughts. It will be unfair if some people's views were ignored," Mr Ying said.

He maintained it was necessary to rectify the publishing industry and close down some publications.

"As soon as the market was opened, everything flooded in, most of it pornography and erotic articles. Many serious literary works have not even been able to be published. How can such a phenomenon exist in a country?

"But we will be extremely careful in vetting the publications."

On cultural exchanges with foreign countries, Mr Ying admitted some countries had cut down their contacts after June 4, particularly the United States.

Although non-governmental contacts continued, large-scale exchanges that involved contacts between the two governments had been affected, he said.

It would be unwise to use sanctions against China, he said. Of course, it would slow down development. But they would still survive.

Li Peng Inspects Qinshan Nuclear Power Station

OW1504150890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1443 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Hangzhou, April 15 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng inspected the Qinshan nuclear power project yesterday and talked on economy with local officials.

This was the second time that Premier Li Peng has inspected the Qinshan nuclear power project under construction, which is in Zhejiang Province.

He said that the Qinshan Nuclear Power Station is the first nuclear power station designed and built by Chinese people. The success of this project will mark the new level of China's nuclear power industry.

Li stressed the importance of ensuring quality of the project, especially during the coming period of shake-down test.

When talking with local officials, Li said that China's current economic situation has developed in the direction of turning for the better. A problem at present is to find a nexus of keeping proper development speed and maintaining price stable and adopt concrete measures to

solve the question of sluggish market, ensuring steady growth of industrial production and the whole economy. [sentence as received]

He approved Jiaying City's efforts of adjusting the industrial structure and developing marketable products.

In Gaiyan County, the premier met with representatives to the county's party congress and told them that the rural policy would not change. He calls for continuous implementation of the household contract responsibility system, development of rural enterprises, and improvement of agriculture-service systems. When conditions permit, it is necessary to develop economies of scale operation and new collective economy on the basis of voluntariness of peasants, he said.

'Signals of Relaxation' Observed in Speeches

HK1804100990 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
18 Apr 90 p 2

["News Analysis" by Hu Kan (5170 0170): "Remarks by Chen Yun and Li Ruihuan Send Signals of Relaxation"]

[Text] The official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY recently published two significant articles. One was a speech from July 1987 by Chen Yun, chairman of the CPC Advisory Commission, and the other was a long speech delivered to a XINHUA domestic work conference last week by Li Ruihuan, CPC Political Bureau Standing Committee member in charge of propaganda work. The basic themes of these two speeches are not in accord with the current political climate in China, so their publication has equivocally revealed some retrogression over the 4 June incident in Beijing last year.

According to CPC habits, the publication of speeches by leaders which were originally kept confidential generally indicates some significance and provides guidance for present-day work. It must therefore have taken much study to select these two speeches for publication.

Commemorating Hu Yaobang in a Concealed Manner, a Conclusion Has Been Made on Zhao Ziyang

Chen Yun has not made a public appearance since he watched fireworks from the Tiananmen rostrum on 1 October last year. His bad physical condition is known to all. A day prior to the commemoration of Hu Yaobang's death XINHUA selected Chen Yun's speech for publication and major newspapers throughout the country frontpaged his speech the following day. On the one hand this seems to indicate that Chen Yun is still one of the principal CPC leaders; on the other, it also expresses in a concealed manner commemorative feelings for Hu Yaobang.

When publishing this speech XINHUA added an explanatory note pointing out that it was Chen Yun's talk with a central leader at that time. Judging from the manner of the talk and the relevant information, the "central leader at that time" could be none other than Zhao Ziyang.

During the talk, Chen Yun made it clear that the one he talked to (Zhao Ziyang) should take over from Deng Xiaoping after his retirement. This was as good as declaring to the entire party that Zhao Ziyang would be Deng Xiaoping's successor; this was not Deng Xiaoping's own opinion but a consensus by CPC leading circles. Out of this consideration, people believe that the CPC leadership has made a conclusion on how to handle Zhao Ziyang: He will remain in the party to play an important role as a "comrade who has made mistakes." In particular, Chen Yun's speech stresses allowing different opinions to exist. "Being able to hear different opinions is not bad and does not contradict maintaining unanimity with the Central Committee." Reports say that Zhao Ziyang has refused to admit committing the mistake of splitting the party; he has only admitted that his views are different from those of others in the party. This is worth mentioning: Chen Yun has always been regarded by some people abroad as the supreme representative of the CPC hardliners in handling the student movement. Using Chen Yun's speech to suggest a settlement of the Zhao Ziyang case seems to have found a decent way out for those who tried to severely criticize Zhao Ziyang.

Li Ruihuan made an important speech at a XINHUA domestic work conference last Wednesday. According to CPC habits, speeches like this are published by the press after being transmitted within the party as classified documents. But this time XINHUA published Li Ruihuan's speech the night after he delivered it. This abnormal practice, plus the publication of Chen Yun's speech, is apparently an effort by the CPC to bring about a certain degree of political relaxation.

Li Ruihuan's speech consists of two main points: One is that stability is of overriding importance and, in the final analysis, political, economic, and social stability is determined by the stability of the people's minds; the other point is a reiteration of the negation of taking class struggle as the key link.

Under China's current political climate, Li Ruihuan's proposals on these two points may be described as somewhat extraordinary.

Since the 4 June Beijing incident the CPC has held firm to three methods in maintaining stability. First, it relies on guns; some leaders refused to lift the martial law and even though martial has been lifted, China still remains a police state. Second, it is conducting a large-scale political purge during which party members and cadres are forced to examine themselves and class struggle has become the main theme. Third, it has strengthened the centralized, planned economy and replaced reforms with economic improvement and rectification.

These high-handed policies have produced some short-term results. At least the CPC can temporarily prevent

the storms in the Soviet and East Europe from influencing China. However, this type of stability is suffocating. Dissension and discord are becoming increasingly serious between the CPC and the masses. In the long run, this stability will not lead to lasting tranquility and peace in China. Still less will it be able to ensure the realization of the four modernizations by the Chinese people under the CPC leadership. A CPC leader born to an ordinary civilian family and maintaining close ties with the masses, Li Ruihuan bluntly points out the unreliability of this stability. He emphasized in his speech some ancient Chinese political views including "the people are more important than the ruler; the people are the foundation of a state and when the foundation is firm the state will remain tranquil; and the people are like water, which can cause a boat to float or capsize." He proposed straightening out the masses' feelings. Under China's current political climate, it is worthy of note that Li Ruihuan proposed the concept that "those who comply with the masses will thrive and those who resist will perish."

Those Who Comply With the Masses Will Thrive and Those Who Resist Will Perish; Stability Cannot Be Maintained With High-Handed Policies

Since the 4 June incident CPC leaders have repeatedly stressed the importance of economic construction while taking maintaining stability as an overriding task. But Li Ruihuan said in his speech that in solving economic problems one should not pay attention to material factors to the neglect of human feelings, which should be given first priority in studying the present situation. A former local official and known for his practicality, Li Ruihuan is, naturally, aware of the importance of developing the economy. Obviously, his remarks were aimed at some CPC leaders who want to increase their political pawns by producing quick results in economic improvement and rectification.

The open publication of Chen Yun's and Li Ruihuan's speeches has sent strong signals of relaxation cherished by top CPC leaders. But we must not overlook this point: The hardline forces in the CPC are very powerful and represent the political and economic interests of a large number of people. Therefore, we can only wait and see whether Li Ruihuan's proposal will yield results.

Further Screening of Tourism Agencies Approved

OW1704180790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1457 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—The general office of the State Council has transmitted a document on the further screening of tourism agencies and has called on local authorities to implement it.

The document prepared by the National Tourism Administration states that all localities and departments should screen and rectify their tourism agencies. The main targets of the screening and rectification are agencies undertaking international tourism, especially those

which engage in international tourism without official approval. Unqualified agencies will be closed.

Tourism agencies which fit one or more of the following categories are considered unqualified:

- those which do not actually possess the amount of capital registered, nor the qualified employees, sound business conditions and organization stipulated by the provisional regulations on the management of tourism agencies;
- those which have engaged in illicit actions such as illegal foreign exchange transactions;
- those which are poorly managed, have imperfect internal regulations and are insolvent;
- those which offer poor service and are the frequent targets of tourist complaints;
- those which have been unable for a long period of time to recover funds owed them by foreign tourism agencies;
- the branches of the agencies which have been closed down;
- the tourism agencies operated by hotels; and
- the tourism agencies which have been set up in Hong Kong and Macao by localities and various departments without the approval of the National Tourism Administration.

The National Tourism Administration has demanded that the screening and rectification of tourism agencies be completed by the end of the third quarter this year.

State Council Spokesman Yuan Mu Tours Shenzhen

HK1804041790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 18 Apr 90 p 8

[By Cheung Lai-ken in Guangzhou]

[Text] Spokesman for the State Council, Yuan Mu, made a secret one-week visit to Shenzhen Special Economic Zone early this month, reliable sources from Shenzhen said yesterday.

Mr Yuan made an "all-round" visit and inspected most kinds of development in the zone.

The sources said Mr Yuan's visit had sparked off speculation in Guangdong that he might succeed the reformist provincial governor, Ye Xuanping, or provincial party secretary, Lin Ruo, who has been closely associated with disgraced party chief, Zhao Ziyang.

In an unusual move, Mr Ye, 66, did not attend the opening ceremony of the Guangzhou Spring Trade Fair, of which he is the director.

The fair is one of the most important events held in Guangdong.

In past years, Mr Ye usually met businessmen from the Hong Kong-Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at the fair and also hosted the welcoming banquet.

Instead, Mr Ye travelled to Shanshui county in Guangdong on Saturday and chaired a working conference on flood prevention at Bei Jiang Dam.

Informed sources said Mr Ye was determined to stay in Guangdong although the central authorities are keen to transfer him to the capital.

It was understood that the party central offered Mr Ye a post in the Politburo and the leadership of the United Front Work Department under the party's Central Committee during the just-concluded National People's Congress in Beijing.

But Mr Ye was said to have turned down the offer and insisted on staying in Guangdong until his retirement.

Guangzhou sources said it was unusual for Mr Ye to be absent from such an important trade fair in his province.

They said it was almost certain that Lin Ruo would retire this year, but his successor had yet to be announced.

Shenzhen Mayor Li Hao and party secretary, Qin Wenjun, accompanied Mr Yuan throughout his visit.

One source said Mr Yuan's visit was a reflection of his rapid rise within the State Council, which might indicate his further promotion in the leadership in future.

The source said the visit was also connected with Beijing's sceptical attitude towards the aggressive market-oriented economic development in Guangdong, which is the richest province in the country.

"Beijing the director of the Research Office of the State Council, Mr Yuan is the most important think-tank member to advise Premier Li Peng on national policies," a source said.

Mr Yuan inspected industrial zones, factories and social development in Shenzhen and visited the disco at the Oriental Regent Hotel, sources said.

Police Equipment Found Among Masses

HK1804044190 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 30 Mar 90 p 2

[Article by Zhou Guosheng (0719 0948 0581): "Please Attend to the Problem of Police-use Equipment Circulating in Society"]

[Text] We have recently discovered in a combined survey on social security a common phenomenon, namely the problem of police equipment circulating in society. Mainly they are electric batons, electric-shock handguns, and powerful flashlights. Persons into whose hands this equipment are scattered range from factory supervisors and managers of mining and enterprise units, to the secretaries of the party branches of rural brigades, village chiefs and urban and rural individual households; some even have found its way into the hands of the ex-convicts of "labor transformation and labor education." There are two main channels through which

the equipment is scattered: First, illegal sales and purchase activities by criminals in areas of southern Zhejiang and Fujian; and second, legal purchase from grass-roots units such as local police stations or internal security departments. The phenomenon has brought about a range of serious consequences for social security. First, offering to criminal elements conditions. Since last year in Weifang City alone there have been two robberies in succession, with electric-shock handguns and electric batons, one of which was conducted in broad day light with electric batons. Second, causing unnecessary civilian disputes. A villager from Dongsanli Village, Gaomi County bought an electric-shock handgun. To test its power, he used it in a brawl with his wife, which caused a divorce litigation that shock the whole township, and left a bad influence for society. A large number of masses said: "They could not even control tools used by policemen, much less others." From this, the writer is of the opinion that the public security departments at various levels should attach great importance to the problem.

First, ban as quickly as possible illegal factory production to cut the supply sources of police equipment.

Second, place sales channels under strict control; strengthen the market management of police equipment, to plug up various loopholes and prevent it from further spreading.

Third, in a serious manner conduct registrations and the clearing of police equipment that have spread to society. Resolute measures should be adopted to collect those that should be turned in.

XINHUA Feature Considers Population

Part One

OW1604234790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1332 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Part one of the XINHUA series of articles "Knowledge About China": "China's Population"—XINHUA editor's note reads: "This is the beginning of a series of stories providing basic knowledge about China. The stories will cover various fields, including society, nationalities, politics, economics, culture and education, science and technology, customs and traditions, and scenic spots. Today's story on China's population is the first of the series."]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—China is the most populous country in the world. The mainland population is now approximately 1.111 billion.

Eighty percent of this massive population live in the countryside. There are over 350 million children, and 91 million above the age of 60.

More than 20 million people are born every year on China's mainland. The net annual increase is over 15

million, similar to adding one Holland or three Hong Kongs. More than 50,000 babies are born every day, about 40 every minute.

In 1989, the birth rate was 20.83 per thousand, and the natural growth rate was 14.33 per thousand.

The population was only 540 million in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. The figure grew to 600 million five years later, to 700 million in 1964 and to 1 billion by 1982. The figure hit 1.1 billion in April 1989.

Improved living standards and medical care have greatly increased the life span. In 1949, the average life span was about 35. By 1982, when the second population census was carried out, the figure was found to be 68.9.

China is now beginning to feel the threat of an aging problem. In big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, the proportion of aged has reached 10 percent, the signal of an aging society. According to population experts, people over 60 will make up 10 percent of the population in the country by the end of the century.

Part Two

*OW1704003190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1336 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Part two of the XINHUA series of articles "Knowledge About China": "Family Planning"]

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—China began to implement family planning in the early 1970's.

Family planning is now a basic state policy intended to reduce the population pressure. China has 22 percent of the world's population, but only seven percent of the world's arable land.

Family planning is also designed to relieve the imbalance between population growth and economic development, natural resources and the ecological environment.

Chinese couples were encouraged to have three or two children before they were urged to have only one in the late 1970's. Originally only the Han nationality was required to observe the family planning policy. Later minority groups with populations of over one million were required to join the program.

Changing the way people think and their actual behavior is difficult and much remains to be done.

The achievements, however, are obvious. China has reduced the 20.89 per thousand natural population growth rate of the early 1970's to 14 per thousand in recent years, making great contributions to cutting down the world's birth rate.

However, its present population size is still a heavy burden on the social development.

Experts have predicted the growth of China's population will not slow down until 2025, when the population will be 1.5 billion.

In controlling population increase, China also stresses population quality. That means having fewer but healthier children. China's present plan is to control its population at around .2 billion by the end of the century.

He Dongchang Urges Party Building in Colleges

*OW1704172990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0642 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, has urged party committees in institutions of higher learning to improve their grasp of Marxism in a bid to strengthen party building.

Meanwhile, reform of the educational system should be further carried out, he said here at the closing ceremony of a five-day national meeting on party building in institutions of higher learning.

At the meeting, Lu Feng, head of the organization department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, stressed the importance of upholding the party's leadership and strengthening party building in institutions of higher learning.

He also urged authorities at provincial, regional and municipal levels to enhance leadership over such institutions.

The leading national newspaper "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today carried a commentary, stressing the need to improve party work in institutions of higher learning.

Li Tieying Offers Encouragement for Teachers

*OW0304114290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0739 GMT 25 Mar 90*

[By reporters Zhao Wei (6392 5898) and Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—The Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens held its fourth council meeting in Beijing today. Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor, said: The award foundation for teachers pools the efforts of all sectors in society to pursue and successfully promote a long-term undertaking. From now on, offering awards and incentives to teachers will be extensively conducted for a long time to make this a common social practice.

At the opening ceremony, on behalf of the State Council and entrusted by Wang Zhen, president of the Award Foundation, Li Tieying expressed thanks to the broad masses of teachers and education workers and to all the people that have shown concern for and supported education.

He said: It is a matter of vital importance to create influential public opinion that will make the common social practice of showing respect for teachers and attaching importance to education—one of the important methods for our nation's regeneration—become a conscientious practice among all the people of our nationalities. Thus, we will be able to carry forward the fine traditions and excellent virtues of the Chinese people. The fundamental task of education in our country is to train successors for the cause of socialist construction. The sacred duty of all our teachers is to educate and bring up our children to become qualified personnel "who possess four achievements." These achievements are to be the kind of qualified personnel that cherish lofty ideals, that have moral integrity, that have a good basic education, and that have a sense of discipline. If they have these, they will acquire a sense of national pride and self-respect beginning in childhood. They will cherish a fervent love for the motherland and the party and contribute all their efforts to the construction of the socialist motherland, just like Lei Feng and Lai Ning, and view such an attitude as the greatest glory. They will consider the activities that harm the interests of the socialist motherland or blemish its dignity and honor as the most disgraceful shame. This is an extremely great task that has a bearing on national quality, the rise and decline of our country, and its long-term stability. For those who work as the people's teachers, it is incumbent on them to keep enhancing their political and ideological quality while making efforts to improve the professional level of their own general education, so that they may occupy and dominate the sacred platform in classes with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study and advocate the spirit of Lei Feng, be strict with themselves, impart knowledge and educate people, teach by word of mouth and by setting a good example, and be worthy of the name of teacher.

He said: The leading bodies at all levels from the central to the local party authorities and governments and even all trades and professions in the whole society have done a great deal of work and accomplished many practical jobs to raise the social status of teachers and improve their working and living conditions in recent years. However, it remains necessary for us to exert strenuous efforts to carry out the big task of enhancing the social status of teachers, raising their pay, and improving their working and living conditions. It is necessary for us to set up a system of offering awards, incentives, and medals to teachers so as to make the wages for teachers gradually become higher than the average wages for staffer members and workers. There must be systems for providing medical care, pensions for retirement, and insurance for teachers in order to encourage them to dedicate their lives to education. Housing construction for teachers in both urban and rural areas must be incorporated as a system into the urban construction plan. All these systems are designed to make the teaching profession become one that is really respected and admired by the people so as to attract more outstanding youths to

dedicate themselves to education. It is a duty for all the people to promote the development of education. It is necessary for us to depend on the people to run schools and work successfully in conducting education for the people. It is hoped that the party and government leaders at all levels and people from all walks of life in society will devote vigorous efforts to supporting the work of the foundation so as to achieve more success in this undertaking. This requires showing respect for teachers and attaching importance to education and benefits both the country and the people.

It is learned that the Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens has raised a fund of 400 million yuan so far. In coordination with relevant departments, last year the foundation offered awards and incentives to a total of 300,000 teachers, which represents about 3.5 percent of the total number of education workers throughout the country.

Liu Bin, secretary general of the foundation, delivered a work report at the meeting. Fei Xiaotong and Lei Jie-qiong, vice presidents of the foundation, together with its council members and specially invited council members, participated in the meeting.

Xi Zhongxun Urges Acquisition of Legal Knowledge

OW1804053390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1313 GMT 17 Apr 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du (2556 3256) and XINHUA reporter Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the the National People's Congress Standing Committee, visited delegates to the third national conference on legal propaganda and education at the delegates' residence this morning. During the meeting, he had discussions with the responsible comrades of leading groups in charge of disseminating legal knowledge and directors of justice bureaus from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Xi Zhongxun listened to their views and suggestions on ways to deepen the work of disseminating legal knowledge.

Comrades attending the discussion pointed out: During the last few years, party committees at all levels attached importance to disseminating legal knowledge. As a result, vast numbers of cadres and citizens were mobilized to acquire legal knowledge. Government departments and judicial administrative agencies also did a serious job of disseminating legal knowledge, and the people's congresses at various levels strengthened their supervision of this task. This is an important experience. Comrades attending the discussion expressed the belief that, to achieve the expected results in disseminating legal knowledge and strengthening the building of the legal system, all departments concerned must act in a coordinated way under the unified leadership of the party committee.

Xi Zhongxun said: The purpose of acquiring legal knowledge is to enable people to cultivate the habit of doing things in accordance with the law. Learning is the means to application, which is the goal. If we learn, but refuse to act accordingly, then there is no point in learning. At present, some departments and cadres are still not acting in strict accordance with the law. There even are instances where those people charged with enforcing the law violate it. If this problem is not resolved, the people's image of the party and the state will be damaged seriously, the ties between the party and the people will be undermined, and the dignity of law also will be affected.

Xi Zhongxun said: To ensure that state organs and their functionaries act in strict accordance with the law, it is necessary to strengthen supervision over the enforcement of the law, perfect the means of law enforcement, and establish and improve the relevant rules and regulations. All localities and departments must inspect law enforcement in a well-planned manner and on a selective basis, and take serious steps to correct all kinds of illegal acts. In the process of disseminating legal knowledge, we must stress that leading cadres and law enforcement personnel must learn and apply the law well, and act in strict accordance with it. At the same time, we must step up their training, management, and supervision, make constant efforts to raise their political and professional competence, and ensure that they perform their duties in promoting the enforcement of the law.

New Book Cites Deng Army Building Theories

OW1804054990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0534 GMT 18 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—A book entitled, "A Study of Deng Xiaoping's Concepts on Army Building in the New Period", was published recently by the People's Liberation Army Publishing House.

The book, edited by Yang Chunchang, is a systematic exposition of Deng Xiaoping's development of Mao Zedong's army-building theories.

The book deals with the significance of army building in the new period, its general principles and objectives.

Government To Issue Commemorative Post Card

OW1704212690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0758 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is to issue a commemorative pre-stamped postcard April 22 to mark the opening of the 14th Beijing Conference on the Law of the World.

The conference, to be held from April 22 to 27, is jointly sponsored by China and the "World Peace Through Law Center", an international non-governmental legal organization.

The stamp on the postcard, bearing a face value of four fen, features a dove, a flower and a balance, with a green globe as its background.

The design on the lower left corner of the postcard is the emblem of the conference against a background of the Great Wall.

The postcard was designed by Li Yinqing from the Chinese Stamp Corporation.

Government Publishes New Punctuation Guide

OW1704224490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1346 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—The State Language Work Committee and the State Press and Publication Administration have jointly published a revised punctuation guide.

The new edition gives the proper usage for the 16 accepted punctuation marks. Two punctuation marks have been added since the original guide was first promulgated by the state in 1951.

The two new punctuation marks are a connection mark and a separation dot. The latter is mainly used to separate the components of the names of ethnic minorities and foreigners rendered in Chinese.

The new guide also lists some amended definitions and usages for punctuation marks.

Gong Qian'an, a senior official of the State Language Work Committee, said the practice of writing and printing Chinese characters horizontally from left to right, which has become standard over the past 40 years, instead of vertically from top to bottom, has caused some changes in the use of punctuation marks and made the amendments inevitable.

The new usages for punctuation marks will be popularized throughout the country and then revised further by the language committee. Finally, the State Council will promulgate directions for national standard usage.

Military

Jiang Orders Promulgation of Legislation

OW1704130990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0701 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, signed an order on 15 April to promulgate the "Interim Regulations for Legislative Procedures of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." The first military regulations in the annals of the Chinese armed forces, the promulgation of the regulations shows that the legislative procedures of Chinese military organs will from now on

be more scientific and will be institutionalized and standardized. It also shows that substantial headway has been made in the legislation of Chinese military laws and regulations.

The "Regulations" consist of 44 articles in seven chapters. The general principles in chapter one stipulate the purpose of the regulations and the basis on which they are drawn up, areas where these regulations can be applied, the legislative authority of military organs, the names of military regulations and rules, and the principles that should be followed during the course of legislation. Chapters two, three, four, and five of the "Regulations" stipulate the procedures and the basic requirements of the four-stage legislative processes: Legislative planning; drafting of laws; examination of these laws; and promulgation of these laws. Chapter six stipulates the procedures of revising and nullifying the military laws and regulations after they have been promulgated. Chapter seven, which contains the supplementary articles, stipulates which department has the right to interpret the laws and regulations. This chapter also has articles relevant to the delegation of power and when these laws and regulations will be implemented.

The "Regulations" can be applied by the Central Military Commission and all headquarters; the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense [CSTIND]; all armed services; and all military regions when they need to draw up military laws and regulations or military rules within the scope of their authority.

In accordance with the regulations in the Constitution concerning the state legislature and the leadership of national defense system and the armed forces, the "Regulations" clearly specify the legislative systems of the Chinese military organs and their legislative powers. According to the "Regulations," military laws and regulations [fa gui 3127 6016] shall be drawn up by the Central Military Commission; military rules [gui zhang 6016 4345] shall be drawn up by various headquarters under the Military Commission as well as by the CSTIND, various armed services, and all military regions; and military administrative laws and regulations and military administrative rules whose targets of adjustment [tiao zheng dui xiang 6148 2419 1417 6272] fall within the scope of national defense or involve local people's governments, social groups, enterprises, establishments, and citizens shall be jointly drawn up respectively by the Military Commission in coordination with the State Council, and by various headquarters under the Military Commission and the CSTIND in coordination with relevant departments of the State Council.

Differentiating and standardizing the names of military laws, regulations, and rules, the "Regulations" provide that military laws and regulations should be divided into orders [tiao ling 2742 0149], ordinances [tiao li 2742 0173], general rules [gai ze 2861 0463], regulations [gui ding 6016 1353], rules [gui ze 6016 0463], and measures [ban fa 6586 3127]; and that military rules should be

divided into general rules, regulations, rules, measures, training outlines [xun lian da gang 6064 4886 1129 4854], training orders [jiao ling 2403 0149], training manuals [jiao fan 2403 5400], details [xi ze 4798 0463], and standards [biao zhun 2871 0402].

The "Regulations" also specify the responsibilities of leading military organs and military leaders in military legislation. They provide that military laws and regulations shall be promulgated by the Central Military Commission chairman or, with the approval of the Central Military Commission, by the supreme commanders of the competent departments of the Military Commission, the CSTIND, or various armed services. Military administrative laws and regulations shall be promulgated jointly by the premier of the State Council and chairman of the Central Military Commission or, with the approval of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, by the supreme leaders of relevant departments under the State Council, the competent authorities of the Military Commission, or the CSTIND. Military administrative rules shall be promulgated by the supreme leaders of various headquarters under the Military Commission, the CSTIND, various armed services, or all military regions. The laws and regulations are usually promulgated in the form of orders. They shall be promulgated in document form if they involve military secrets which should not be publicly promulgated.

The "Regulations" become effective upon promulgation.

Military on Alert Against Secessionist Moves

HK1804014190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 18 Apr 90 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The President, Mr Yang Shangkun, has urged three of the country's seven military regions to step up vigilance and mobilise resources against the secessionist activities of ethnic minorities.

The policy-setting Central Military Commission (CMC) of the Chinese Communist Party, of which Mr Yang is first vice-chairman, has also temporarily shelved major leadership changes at the People's Liberation Army (PLA) headquarters and in the military regions.

According to Chinese sources, the CMC held a secret conference in Beijing in March, shortly after the party's Central Committee had convened its sixth plenum.

Participants included CMC members, senior staff of the three major PLA departments, and commanders and political commissars of the military regions.

According to the latest issue of the local China affairs magazine, WIDE ANGLE, Mr Yang called on three key military regions to step up surveillance of "splittist" activities in areas with heavy concentrations of minority peoples.

Mr Yang said: "The Beijing, Chengdu and Lanzhou military regions must at any one time grasp developments in border areas. We must make good preparations to forestall sudden incidents. Responsible [military] departments in Beijing must make advance considerations for the deployment of forces."

Chinese sources said that in recent weeks, the CMC had instructed the Chengdu, Lanzhou and Beijing military regions to make contingency plans for moving additional troops to Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia.

Since the CMC meeting, the Lanzhou Military Region, which has responsibilities for northwest China, has reportedly transferred tens of thousands of troops to western Xinjiang to contain secessionist activities in Kashgar, Hotan and other cities.

The Beijing region has also deployed additional resources to Inner Mongolia in response to the rising tide of nationalism there.

The main aim of the CMC meeting was also to heighten the vigilance of soldiers against infiltration by hostile international and domestic forces.

Mr Yang and the party General-Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, who is also CMC chairman, made speeches calling on the army to guard against infiltration by the subversive activities of domestic and foreign forces and by secessionists.

A key decision of the CMC was to start an anti-infiltration campaign in the army.

Mr Yang reportedly said: "We must preserve the purity of the PLA. Different kinds of instructions will be given to army personnel with the ranks of heads of armies, divisions, regiments and battalions."

The CMC has also forbidden other social and political organisations except the Communist Party to recruit members or to hold activities in the army.

The ban extends to legal organisations, including the eight democratic parties and religious bodies.

At the same time, the CMC has decided to shelve leadership changes in the military to preserve stability.

This is in spite of recent speculation that the CMC would reshuffle the commanders and commissars of the seven regions to weed out officers who failed to support the CMC during the pro-democracy movement.

A Chinese source said: "Most of the heads of the military regions were handpicked by [senior leader] Deng Xiaoping and in spite of isolated instances of disobedience last spring, the CMC would rather stick with known personalities."

Economic & Agricultural

Article Views Economic Rectification

HK2503023090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 6

[Article by Wan Dianwu (8001 0368 2976): "Several Questions Concerning the Rectification of Economic Order"]

[Text] Over the past 10 years, we have scored great achievements in reform of the economic structure that attract world attention. However, after 1985, with overheated economic development, swollen accumulation and consumption, salient contradictions between supply and demand, plus all contradictions in the course of the change from the old to the new structures, serious currency inflation and chaotic economic order emerged. In light of the shortcomings of the times, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee made a decision on further improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform and pointed out a fundamental way to overcome the current economic difficulties and to achieve the unremitting, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. Here, I state my personal views on several cognitive questions concerning the rectification of economic order.

1. Enhance the Consciousness for Rectifying Economic Order

In recent years, some chaotic phenomena of the economic order of our country have emerged. They have not only corrupted cadres, staff members, and workers, corrupted social values, encouraged unfair social distribution, and infringed the interests of the masses; but also, more seriously, impaired the image and prestige of the party, ruined the reputation of reform, lowered the people's confidence of reform, and produced very serious consequences.

Regarding chaotic economic order and its serious consequences, there are two kinds of cognition that warrant attention. Some cadres and a small number of people deeply resent chaotic economic order on the one hand and lose confidence of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order on the other hand. In addition, a small number of comrades have become inured to such chaotic phenomena and even say that this is an inevitable product of the development of the commodity economy or say that these are the phenomena at the initial stage of socialism that are hard to avoid. We consider that these two kinds of cognition have the defect of bias and their common result is disadvantageous to the serious rectification of economic order with concerted efforts. A comparatively correct attitude is that chaotic economic order should be estimated fully and sober-mindedly and it cannot be regarded as pitch-dark, nor can it be looked on with unconcern and treated lightly. We should firmly believe in the self-perfection ability of our party and the socialist

system and have a way to rectify economic order well. The initial achievements scored in the improvement of the economic environment and rectification of economic order and progress made in the rectification of market order in some cities over the past one year is clear proof. So long as we are determined to grasp this work seriously, we can achieve good results. Intrinsically speaking, these chaotic phenomena are the negative factors and destructive forces that deviate from the socialist system and the argument that these chaotic phenomena are regarded as an inevitable product of the commodity economy as well as inevitable phenomena at the initial stage of socialism is groundless and detrimental.

2. Make Comprehensive Improvement, Rely Mainly on Radical Measures

The factors for chaotic economic order are in many aspects and at many levels. In the rectification of economic order, it is, therefore, necessary to make comprehensive improvement of the economic environment, to grasp the fundamental things, and to simultaneously take stopgap measures and radical measures with radical measures as the main aspect. Politically speaking, we must adhere to the four cardinal principles, combat bourgeois liberalization; strengthen party-building and ideological and political education, correct the direction of public opinion, strictly enforce party discipline and the state law, step up the building of an honest and clean government, and punish graft and corruption. These are the fundamental things to purify the general mood of society and to rectify economic order. The Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee put forward the present and long-term tasks in this aspect and we must seriously carry them out and score achievements. Economically speaking, only by placing emphasis on the solution of three questions can we fundamentally tidy up chaotic economic order.

First, it is necessary to firmly establish the guiding ideology for unremitting, steady, and coordinated economic development and to overcome the tendency toward being overanxious for quick results. Over the past 40 years after the founding of our country, the mistakes of "being overanxious for quick results," like great leap forward, foreign leap forward [yang yue jin 3152 6460 6651], and so on, have been repeatedly made in the economic construction of our country. The reason and conditions for and the consequences arising from each mistake, no doubt differed, but so far as guiding ideology was concerned, all this trouble was caused by "overanxiousness" and the separation of the subjective from the objective. When we are overanxious for quick results in economic construction, this will be divorced from the national conditions of our country, go beyond our national strength, result in big fluctuation and immense losses, and dampen the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses. The necessity of overcoming "overanxiousness," as mentioned here, does not mean passive flinching but means that on the foundation of seriously summing up experiences, it is necessary to fully

affirm achievements, to find out the reasons for the mistakes, to really implement the practical and realistic ideological line formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to control the speed of economic construction within the national strength, to do what we are capable of, and to keep expenditures within the limits of income. After several years' improvement of the economic environment, rectification of economic order, and deepening of reform, we can then lead the national economy onto the path of continuous, steady, and coordinated development and turn economic order from chaos to orderliness. If the cause of the disease—"overanxiousness"—is not eradicated, the overheated economy cannot not be cooled down and there is always an economic environment with serious shortage and many loopholes and we cannot have normal economic order; this would be like climbing a tree to catch fish.

Second, it is essential to strictly control social aggregate demand. Basically speaking, the difficulties and questions now existing in the national economy are reflected in a concentrated way in the fact that social aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply. National income recorded an increase of 70 percent from 1984 to 1988 (an increase of 149 percent i.e. current price) while the investments in fixed assets recorded an increase of 214 percent and the urban and rural residents' monetary income increased by 200 percent, resulting in both accumulation and consumption swelling and greatly exceeding the increase in social aggregate supply. We have to rely on the method of financial deficits, monetary issue, domestic borrowing, and foreign currency balance to make up for a deficit. Such a situation has come to the extent that it is hard to continue. To control aggregate demand, it is necessary to readjust the pattern of investment, to curtail the capital construction front, to readjust the industry mix and product mix, to increase effective supply; the growth of consumption fund must not exceed the growth of national income and labor productivity, the principle of curtailing both financial credit and loan must especially be implemented unswervingly. The principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform that was put forward by the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is correct, though, due to the restrictions by the conditions at that time, some questions could not be seen so correctly as they can now. Judging from the situation in implementing the principle over the past one year and more, the scale of capital construction has been depressed but, for various reasons, depression has not been carried out ideally enough, the battle line has been overextended; basic industries, including raw materials, energy resources, and communications, and agriculture have been started. We are again facing new questions that await solution. The principle of curtailing both financial credit and loan has been better implemented, currency withdrawn from circulation, price hike slowed down, and people assured but we are now confronted with a drop in industrial production, weak market, and poor

sales. This shows that certain achievements have been scored in the improvement of the economic environment and rectification of economic order and also that the economic situation is still very grim. To support production, the state has recently implemented a policy of bias toward credit and loan and increased funds in a planned way to start the production of some undersupplied products and key enterprises for the shortage of funds or the industrial and commercial banks are allowed to take the lead in clearing the "debts involving three parties" [san jiao zhai 0005 6037 0280], in coordination with the enterprises concerned, to guarantee normal progress in production. Furthermore, additional funds for procurement have been appropriated to commercial and material departments, sales vigorously promoted, and the rural market in the peak sales period and international market developed. All this is extremely timely and correct. Even so, we must still avoid this basic thing that the control of aggregate demand is relaxed because of a drop in production and of slack sales at the present and avoid shaking the effective measures for improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. In particular, we must not lightly relax the continuous implementation of the principle of curtailment both financial credit and loan; otherwise, we shall again make the so-called mistake of "soft landing" [ruan zhuo lu 6516 4192 7120] but "taking off" again without landing that we made in the past, to make improvement and rectification this time fall short of success for lack of a final effort.

Third, it is imperative to correct the government's economic performance. Our country is a socialist country with the public-owned economy as the dominant factor and the larger part of the economic lifeline is grasped in the hands of the people's governments at all levels. Whether the government's economic performance is correct or not directly affects the development of the public-owned economy and the national economy as a whole. The cadres at all levels are the makers and executors of the government's economic performance and the public servants of the people and should serve the people. They must, therefore, take the lead in setting an example, build an honest and clean government, consciously abide by the law, make efforts to enhance working efficiency, and do more practical things for the people. At present, confronted with the arduous tasks of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, they must especially place emphasis on the establishment of an overall situation and the concept of viewing the situation as a whole, combat the various forms of selfish departmentalism and decentralism, establish a long-term viewpoint, oppose short-term performance; must resolutely avoid the practice of taking the speed of economic growth without reserving strength as a monument to the achievements in their official career during their tenure of office and even the wrong idea and method of not scrupling to set up an obstacle to reform in the next step. The government departments at all levels must correctly apply the measures for macroeconomic regulation and

control according to the party's policies. They must have a bias toward what the scales should be turned in favor of and stop what should be stopped. They must oppose the practice of being absorbed in the interests of their own places and departments regardless of the overall situation and the whole and even the practice of making their choice according to the taste of a small number of people that will give rise to a phenomenon that what should be supported is not supported and what should be prohibited is not prohibited. Democratic centralism is our basic principle of organization. The lower levels must be subordinated to the upper levels. In formulating important economic policy decisions, it is necessary to do in a democratic and scientific way, to adhere to the mass line, and to carry on repeated discussion before they are put into effect. To correct the government's economic performance, it is essential to especially lay stress on the correction of the upper-level performance. Only by correcting the government's economic performance can the performance of their subordinate enterprises be corrected; after the performance of the state-run enterprises is corrected, it is then advantageous to guiding the performance of the enterprises of the other economic sectors. As lower levels and enterprises, we must, of course, emphasize "beginning with us," consciously abide by the law, and actively accept the state's macroeconomic regulation and control. The wait-and-see and responsibility-shifting attitude and method are incorrect.

3. The Focal Point of Rectifying Economic Order is To Rectify Circulation Order

The so-called economic order refers to a change in the position or alteration of the objects, including materials, currency, fixed assets, creditor's rights, and debts, brought about by the economic contacts and activities among individuals, economic units, and social groupings and these activities must be carried out in compliance with the behavioral standard stipulated in a unified way, agreed on, or conventionally established so that the economic activities can progress in an orderly way and be formed into normal economic order. If unified stipulations are lacking and the common behavioral standard not observed, economic order will become chaotic. The economic contacts among individuals, economic units, and social groupings are mainly embodied in the circulation sphere and expressed in the circulation and change of certain materials, commodities, currency, creditor's rights, and debts. The present chaotic economic order is, therefore, also conspicuously embodied in the circulation sphere and the focal point of rectifying economic order is naturally to rectify the order of the circulation sphere. In this aspect, it is imperative to do well in grasping the following several points:

1. The companies in the circulation sphere must be straightened out. They have run rampant over the past few years and this is one of the reasons for too many circulation links, chaotic channels, reselling, and price rise. To straighten out companies, we must first make efforts to straighten out those companies and units that

make middleman's exploitation and certain service companies of various kinds set up by production enterprises to raise the ex-factory prices in disguised form and to sell what these service companies have bought and resolutely cut off those intermediate links that practice usury, sell what these intermediate links have bought, and drive up prices. Second, we must abolish a number of companies that are too many in number and run rampant and these companies include the companies whose business is similar and which are found overlapping and the companies whose operation is inefficient, management poor, and economic results bad. This is an important measure to curb the malpractices of taking advantage of power to engage in commerce and making a deal in power and money and to prevent the malpractices of driving up prices and disrupting the market. These companies and operation units must be abolished if they should be abolished, must be merged if they should be merged, and must be closed down if they should be closed down, without accommodation. Not long ago, the state organs of the central authorities went into action vigorously, abolished the first group of 1,018 companies, and initially scored achievements. All provinces, regions, cities, and counties are firmly grasping this work. However, it is necessary to avoid the symptoms of the tendencies toward doing things perfunctorily or superficially, abolishing a company in name only, or waiting for an opportunity to stage a comeback. The departments concerned of the state must formulate and perfect the company law and quickly include the establishment of undertakings and enterprises in the path of the legal system.

2. The wholesale links must be rectified. Wholesale enterprises are the pivot of circulation and a reservoir to guarantee social production and supply of materials for the people's livelihood and play an important part in organizing the circulation of commodities, enlivening the market, stabilizing the market, and stabilizing prices. If it is said that the focal point of rectifying economic order is to rectify circulation order, the focal point of rectifying circulation order is to rectify the wholesale links. The wholesale links are, therefore, the focal point of focal points. As for the important means of production, no departments or individuals shall take part in operation, except for the operation units approved by the state and prescribed by the departments concerned. Regarding the means of production outside the plan and sold through one's own channels, it is necessary to implement five public systems—quantity of resources, marketing system, marketing targets, selling prices, and the mode of settling account. It is essential to suitably raise the planned prices, to strictly control demand, to strengthen the management of the prices of the commodities sold through one's own channels, and to strictly enforce the state regulations governing the maximum prices. No one shall raise prices without authorization or in disguised form. The difference between two kinds of prices of the means of production must be reduced so as to facilitate the solution of the questions of the "dual system" of the prices of the means of production. In the

sphere of the circulation of consumer goods, the wholesale links must be strictly grasped in the hands of the state-run commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives, the regulations of designated monopoly of the important consumer goods must be observed, private commercial units or individuals are strictly prohibited from engaging in wholesale business involving long-distance transportation of goods for sale and local switch trade, and the state-run commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives must give full play to their role as the main channels in the wholesale sphere.

3. The viewpoint of laying stress on the reputation of enterprises and on professional ethics and safeguarding the interests of the users and consumers must be established. The state-run enterprises and collective enterprises of our country are the socialist public-owned economy and have always regarded the work of serving the people as a criterion for guiding the economic activities. We must restore and foster this excellent tradition to facilitate the improvement of the economic environment and rectification of economic order. The reasons for the present weak market and poor sales are, of course, very complicated but an important reason is that for a long period of time, some enterprises have not laid stress on reputation, have not been responsible for the products produced and operated by them, and have even intentionally allowed imitated sham, and inferior commodities to go to the market to profit from them and to ruin their reputation. Basically speaking, the imitated, sham, and inferior commodities must first be prevented in the production sphere. However, if the commercial departments can strictly pay attention to the quality of commodities, they can play an active and restrictive part. Economic reputation is also embodied in the fulfillment of contracts and prompt settlement of accounts during economic contacts. It is imperative to strengthen operation and management and to exert efforts to improve the quality of service so as to win the faith of the users and consumers and to create conditions for developing marketing and enhancing economic results.

4. Market management is to be strengthened and market order rectified. The departments concerned of the state must correctly apply all kinds of measures for macroeconomic regulation and control, like the financial policy, taxation policy, the policy of industrial and commercial administration, and the policy of prices; put the relevant economic laws and regulations on a sound basis to standardize market management; and guide the market to gradually build up new order with the planned economy linked to market regulation. At present, it is especially necessary to reinforce and strengthen industrial and commercial departments and tax departments, to improve the quality of the personnel in charge of industrial and commercial taxes, and to severely crack down on and ban all kinds of unlawful operation. It is imperative to put the system of price control on a sound basis, to strengthen the price control forces, to strengthen the masses' supervision, and to strictly prohibit the

actions of driving up prices, indiscriminately raising prices, raising prices in disguised form, and raising prices after a change in places.

Article Views Savings, Market Slump

HK2903013090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Mar 90 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Han Zhuping (7281 4376 1627):
"Thoughts Provoked by Savings of 500 Billion Yuan"]

[Text] China's savings deposits in 1989 increased by 120 billion yuan which brought the balance to 500 billion yuan, a 580-fold increase over the 860 million yuan in 1952 or a 17-fold increase over the figure of 1979, prior to reform.

The savings deposits of 500 billion yuan indicate China's social stability and marked improvement in people's living standards. Moreover, it serves as an immense source of capital for the country's economic construction. Savings deposits played an indelible positive role in the great achievements scored by China last year including the 60 million metric tons of steel and one billion metric tons of coal.

The rapid increase in savings deposits evoked different views. When the balance of savings deposits totaled only 90 billion yuan a few years ago, some people were upset. This sentiment was further intensified when the savings deposits increased gradually in the following years. Some people described savings deposits as "a tiger in the cage." Influenced by such sentiment, the media played down the savings deposits of 500 billion yuan for fear of provoking the "tiger."

Is the savings deposits of 500 billion yuan really terrifying?

Because of the large amount of China's savings deposits and slump market, some people are worried that a slight disturbance may cause a great pressure on the market and banks. They cited an example: In the panic purchase in 1988, the withdrawal of only billions of yuan from the banks gravely hit the market. Would it not be more terrifying than a tiger freed from the cage to let hundreds of billions of yuan flow into the market?

If the people withdraw all their savings deposits at the same time, the impact on the market will indeed be shocking. However, this will never happen under normal conditions. A sample survey by Beijing Industrial and Commercial Bank not long ago indicates that the proportion of savings for providing against unforeseen trouble, preventing diseases, and providing for the aged by depositors who do not need cash temporarily for any special purpose increased remarkably, accounting for 45.6 percent of the total amount of savings. Moreover, thanks to the mid- and long-term investment deposits for children's education, marriage, and housing, a large amount of the savings deposits remain stable. This amount will not be withdrawn to affect the market.

Meanwhile, we should be aware that China is a socialist country which practices a planned economy. Hence, its savings deposits and scope of market develop proportionally. A bank is like a reservoir. All kinds of savings deposits which converge to the banks from various sectors and flow to the market in the form of loans are withdrawn by the banks from circulation. There may be some unevenness between the bank and the market in the course of their development, but they will remain at the level corresponding with each other. It is certainly not like the statement "the excessive amount of bank savings and weak bearing capacity of the market" as described by some people. Not long ago, Li Guixian, director of the People's Bank of China, said: "At present the source of bank capital have decreased gradually while demand for capital has continuously increased" and "it is necessary to spare no effort to increase the sources of capital." We should say that encouraging savings and depositing spare money into the banks constitute an essential source of capital. This practice is good for industriously and thriftily managing households, for rational consumption, and for supporting state construction. We should not have confused ideas about this because of the undue fear of the "tiger in the cage."

One of the essential reasons for Japan's rapid economic development following World War II was the bank savings publicized and encouraged by the government to pool capital for developing construction. The Japanese people have cultivated good savings habits. According to statistics compiled not long ago, the Japanese who have become rich are still fond of depositing a considerable amount of their incomes into banks. Each depositor in the country has an average savings deposit of 10.13 million Japanese yen (around \$70,000), the highest in the world. As China's bank savings still remain at a low level, it is necessary to unswervingly increase bank savings.

China has a population of 1.1 billion and a large market with the value of total social product exceeding 2,000 billion yuan. There are various levels of consumption and great potentials for development from urban to rural areas and from the coastal areas to the interior. Because of serious inflation and certain imbalanced psychological factors, it was indeed difficult for the market to withstand the panic purchase in the autumn of 1988. Nevertheless, it will not be easy to draw an accurate conclusion of China's market from a temporary phenomenon.

We can clearly see from "tightening" in the course of the panic purchase to "slump" after the panic purchase that there is indeed some unevenness between production of consumer goods and actual purchasing power in China, but the gap is not so wide. There is a shortage in some commodities, but a surplus in others. Under the conditions of normal consumption, the market can meet the needs of people's daily necessities.

Another question people are worried about is that "the large amount of bank savings has affected consumption and led to a slumping market." Although this statement

contains some truth, it would be one-sided to attribute the whole situation to this point. If you make a market survey of this matter, take a look at the large and small shops, go among the crowds, and ask them, you will discover that they have cash in hand and also need consumption. The question is that the manufacturers cannot provide sufficient quality products and the commercial departments lack flexible means to promote sales of their products. An objective analysis of China's market situation shows that the product mix cannot meet consumption, the market is not yet saturated, and we do not have a surplus in all commodities. Meanwhile, the consumers have calmed down from the panic purchase and consumption is now tending towards normality. The pressing task at the moment is to readjust the product mix so that the products are marketable and improve services at the same time.

Some people proposed invigorating the market by reducing the savings interest rates. As this method may be dangerous, we must be careful. Compared with the extent of price hikes, the current savings interest rates are not high. Value guarantee savings can only preserve the value. The masses are afraid of a change in policies. If we hastily lower the interest rates, it will dampen their enthusiasm for savings. We should increase the amount of quality products, promote sales, and make the commodities more attractive to withdraw currency from circulation. In China's current market, it would be useless to invigorate the market by merely reducing the interest rates. No one reckons the gains or losses of interests before purchasing food or clothes, which constitutes normal consumption. Consumption that exceeds people's normal needs is called "preserving value" rather than consumption. In the panic purchase in 1988, the refrigerators which do not refrigerate, electric fans which do not move, television sets which do not show any picture... were all purchased to "preserve value." Viewed from the current market prices and social and economic stability, it would be rather difficult to rely on the means of reducing the interest rates to encourage people who have learned a lesson to withdraw their money from banks and purchase the goods whose prices might be reduced and the commodities which they do not badly need and which are not suitable for them.

Savings is not a "tiger in the cage." Even if it is a "tiger," there is nothing to be afraid of when it is kept in the "cage." The question is it must not be released. The fundamental point is to stabilize prices. So long as the index of price hikes is lower than the bank interest rates, the "tiger" must be kept in the "cage." As China is a developing country with a population of 1.1 billion, we should develop construction through self-reliance. In terms of capital, we should rely on savings of the people of the whole country to support state construction. In this regard, there is a question of economic reform as well as education. Moreover, the leaders must be sober-minded and firm.

Statistics Official Views Economic Challenges

OW1004142190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—China will improve statistical work to promote the growth of the national economy, a government official said here today.

Zheng Jiaheng, deputy director of the State Statistics Bureau, was speaking at a national conference.

He pointed out that 1990 is a crucial year for the economic rectification and reform, while challenges and opportunities coexist in statistical work.

He put forward seven major areas for improvement:

- Steady farm production growth and good harvests of grain, cotton and other major crops;
- Readjustment of the economic structure, improving economic results and maintaining reasonable growth in industrial production;
- Promotion of science and technology, and education;
- The maintenance of a balance between the aggregate demand and supply and international income and expenditure;
- Curbs on price hikes, stable markets and a sound standard of living;
- Expansion of foreign trade, and economic and technical exchanges; and
- Reform of the economic system.

He urged officials at various levels to make sure of the accuracy of data.

Li Jizhong Calls for Strengthening Trade Marks

OW1704180590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1431 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Hangzhou, April 17 (XINHUA)—A call was made today for large and medium-sized enterprises to strengthen trade-marks at a national trade-mark conference now underway in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province.

Li Jizhong, director of the Trade-Mark Bureau of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said trade-marks play an important role in domestic and international trade.

He said many enterprises pay little attention to trade-marks, which leads to trouble in international market competition and causes great losses to the state.

By the end of 1989, about five million industrial and commercial enterprises had registered with the bureau.

while only 200,000 trade-marks had been registered, which shows the negligence of trade-marks by enterprises, he said.

Chengdu Meeting Discusses Panda Protection

*OW0704223890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1553 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] Chengdu, April 7 (XINHUA)—A national meeting on the protection of giant pandas was held today in this capital of southwest China's Sichuan Province.

At the meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Forestry, 77 individuals and 29 units were rewarded for their outstanding efforts in protecting the rare animal.

China's Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces are considered the "homes of the pandas." In early 1980's, pandas were endangered owing to the flowering and withering of arrow bamboos, main food for pandas.

Since then the Chinese Government has allocated enormous sums and formulated the Wildlife Protection Law to save the rare animal.

East Region

Anhui Starts Lei Feng Emulation Campaign

OW1504110790 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
11 Mar 90 p 1

[“Circular of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee On Developing an In-Depth Campaign To Learn From Lei Feng and Foster a New Workstyle”—dated 10 March 1990]

[Text] Back in 1963 Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the old generation wrote inscriptions calling on all people in the country to “learn from Comrade Lei Feng.” Over the 20-plus years that have elapsed since then, the Lei Feng spirit has inspired several generations of people to go all out for the best and has nurtured thousands upon thousands of “Lei Feng,” who have grown up and matured. Certainly, the Lei Feng spirit has become an immense spiritual force which has inspired our people to advance and has promoted our cause of socialism. Despite the fact that the Lei Feng spirit was once played down and consigned to limbo, its role cannot be ignored as a prominent expression of the fine Chinese national tradition, the communist ideology and ethics, and the socialist spirit of our times. It can withstand any test, and is always remembered by the hundreds of millions of people. Recently, Jiang Zemin and other central leading comrades have written separate inscriptions calling on the people around the country to continue learning from Lei Feng and to further promote the Lei Feng spirit under the new circumstances. A new high tide in emulating the Lei Feng spirit is now rising in our country. This is a strategic program for promoting ideological and political work and for accelerating the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. This program will have a tremendous immediate significance as well as a far-reaching influence on consolidating and developing political stability and unity; on cultivating healthy, civilized social mores and moral standards; on inspiring people to act self-reliantly, wage hard struggle, pluck up spirits, and surmount difficulties; on resisting corrosion by the bourgeois liberalization thought and other decadent ideas; on reinforcing the socialist confidence; and on guaranteeing the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program and the work of reform and opening to the outside world.

The provincial party committee hereby requests that a more extensive and intensive campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster a new workstyle be launched in all urban and rural areas in the province. All party members, cadres, and masses should take Lei Feng and the advanced individuals of all professions and trades as examples in trying to become new socialist people “with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education, and sense of discipline.” They should strive to fulfill the various tasks set forth at the fifth provincial party congress and accelerate the pace of socialist modernization in the province.

1. We should grasp the characteristics of the Lei Feng spirit to meet the needs of the times. At present, the whole party and the people throughout the country are concentrating their efforts on the socialist modernization program as required by the party's basic line. After nearly three decades of enrichment and development, the Lei Feng spirit has become a symbol of the advanced ideology and lofty quality of the fine sons and daughters of the contemporary Chinese people as well as a vital part of our political advantage. Our age calls for the Lei Feng spirit, the people cherish the memory of this spirit, and our cause is in need of it. We must fully grasp the characteristics of the Lei Feng spirit to meet the needs of the times and to develop the campaign to learn from Lei Feng based on our actual requirements. To emulate the Lei Feng spirit under the new circumstances, we should follow his example to cherish the Communist Party and socialism, never wavering in upholding the party's basic line and taking the socialist road no matter what difficulty and danger may appear before us. We should follow Lei Feng's example to live and work unrelentingly for socialism, and “devote the limited life to the unlimited work of serving the people.” We should keep firmly in mind the party's basic purpose, serve the people and work for their interests wholeheartedly, carry forward the spirit of dedication to public interests at the cost of private interests, put others before ourselves, foster the lofty style of showing concern about our country and collectives, take pleasure in helping other people, and struggle resolutely against all unhealthy trends in society. We should follow Lei Feng's example to struggle hard, be industrious and frugal, and proceed from the basic conditions of our country and province when thinking over questions and doing our work; we should uphold the idea of living an austere life, practice strict economy, oppose extravagance and waste, act against all negative and corrupt phenomena of seeking material comfort, and preserve the true color of our clean and honest politics aimed at serving the public interests. We should following Lei Feng's example to love our work, be devoted to it, make ceaseless efforts to improve our work quality, fulfill our duty to the full, work in a down-to-earth way as a rust-proof “screw” in a big machine, and make extraordinary contributions to our country and people while working at ordinary posts.

2. We should combine the campaign to learn from Lei Feng with the activities to emulate the advanced individuals of our own localities and departments. A large number of advanced models have emerged in our province's socialist revolution and construction. Examples are national model workers, winners of national “1 May” labor medals, outstanding teachers, “8 March” red flag workers, new Long March shock workers, model Communist Party members, and fine party workers. They are the “living Lei Fengs” of our times, who live among us. By combining the campaign to learn from Lei Feng with the activities to emulate these advanced individuals, we will be able to develop the campaign in

greater depth and on a broader scale for a long time to come, and with more levels of departments and units involved.

3. To learn from Lei Feng and foster the new workstyle, we must proceed from reality, act in a down-to-earth way, put stress on effective results, guard against using over-simplified methods, formalism, and "one time" enthusiasm. Development of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng is a common task of party and government organs at all levels and all sectors of society. Party committees at all levels should put this task high on their work agenda and try to make it a success. Mass organizations at all levels, including trade unions, Communist Youth League organizations, and women's federations, should take it as an important current task to learn from Lei Feng and foster the new workstyle. They should seriously put the task into practice and try to achieve fruitful results. All mass media should go all out to publicize Lei Feng's advanced deeds and the experience in learning from Lei Feng. To learn from Lei Feng, it is necessary to use diversified methods and conduct varied activities according to the different levels and the different people involved. At the same time, a certain momentum should be built up in the development of the campaign. In addition, practice is important in learning from Lei Feng. We should do this persistently and unremittingly and link it with our work and with various mass activities of building spiritual civilization. We should do realistic work, aim at effective results, and start from trivial but concrete matters. Above all, we should make a serious effort to change our workstyle, improve our attitude in serving the people, raise our work efficiency, and alter the social mores so as to expedite the building of our socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Fujian's Chen Joins Lei Feng Emulation Activities

*OW1304210590 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Mar 90 p 1,4*

[Excerpts] The rain in spring was light and the tides in spring were roaring. Yesterday, provincial and city party and government organs, enterprises, and establishments, the Communist Youth League [CYL], the women's federation, the People's Liberation Army, the Armed Police, and the public security cadres and police jointly opened a large-scale activity on learning from Lei Feng featuring "Dedication to Fuzhou" and "Delivering Warmth and Serving the People." This marked the climax of the joint Army-police-civilian activity of learning from Lei Feng. [passage omitted]

At approximately 0800, on a raised platform in the May First Square, the provincial and city CYL committees held a mobilization ceremony to commend young people who had distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng and serving needy families. This started the "Learn From Lei Feng Day" activities. Chen Guangyi, Cheng Xu, Zhang Zongde, He Shaochuan, Zhao Xuemin, Zhang Yumin, Jin Nengchou and other provincial and

city leading cadres were pleased to be present. They delivered commendatory banners to the representatives of the 72 learn-from-Lei-Feng service units serving the needy families and the people. Afterwards, over 2,000 young members of the service units went all over Fuzhou to deliver warm greetings to over 1,000 families enjoying the five guarantees [food, clothing, housing, medical care, and burial expenses], dependents of martyrs and soldiers, as well as childless elderly people. [passage omitted] The distinguishing feature of yesterday's activities was the stress on learning from Lei Feng at one's job. Members of the CYL in industry, transportation, capital construction, commerce, and service trades offered voluntary services at their respective jobs, and contributed their work days and work hours. Some forswore rewards and overtime pay while others advertised their services and showed civility in business transactions. Comrades Chen Guangyi, Zhang Zongde, and Zhao Xuemin came to the Fuzhou Valve Factory to visit CYL members and young people volunteering their services there. They also had amiable chats with volunteer students from the Provincial Machinery and Electrical School, encouraging them to persist in learning from Lei Feng and to become people of the new generation with lofty ideals, moral integrity, good education and a sense of discipline. At learn-from-Lei-Feng service station of the provincial and city women's federations located on East Street, Chen Guangyi and Zhang Zongde witnessed maternity and child care specialists such as Chen Wenzhen, Luo Xiaoping, Xu Langcheng, and Yang Zengchun who, despite their old age and poor health, were enthusiastically tending to women and children. They gladly shook hands with the women specialists and remarked, "Your services are most welcome. We must learn from you." [passage omitted]

He Shaochuan and Zhang Yumin arrived at a school in the morning. They were delighted by the things going on there. They walked around and shook hands with teachers, students, and staffers at each service station. They discussed college life with several students at the girls' dormitory. After learning of the students' intention to return to their rural homes upon graduation, they warmly encouraged them, saying: "Rural areas in mountainous regions are badly in need of knowledge. Young people should learn from Comrade Lei Feng. You must never turn your back on trying situations." [passage omitted]

Huang Ming and another 13 comrades from the provincial advisory commission arrived at the May First Square where songs on learning from Lei Feng were being taught. The veteran comrades could not resist joining the young in singing "Learn Lei Feng's Good Examples." [passage omitted]

Comrade Lin Kaiqin hurried to Qingkou Township, Minghou County, early in the morning to attend the Fuzhou City's Fuzhou-Xiamen Railway Line and Fuzhou-Mawei Highway Civility Promotion and Mobilization Meeting. He said at the meeting: "The Fuzhou-Xiamen Highway is the main artery of traffic in our

province as well as a great show window for reform and opening to the outside world. While promoting civility along highways, we must also emulate the spirit of Lei Feng, develop new styles, and untiringly persevere in our endeavors." [passage omitted]

Fujian's Chen Guangyi Views Relying on Workers

OW1704054990 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Mar 90 pp 1, 3

[Dispatch by correspondent Zhang Jingui]

[Text] On 5 March, Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed a forum on wholeheartedly relying on the working class throughout the province. He emphasized that we should deepen our understanding, sum up our experiences, strengthen leadership, and wholeheartedly carry out the idea of relying on the working class.

Comrade Chen Guangyi pointed out that we must understand the great theoretical and political significance of wholeheartedly relying on the working class, which is important for reinforcing the CPC's position as a ruling party and maintaining a close relationship between the party and the working class. It is an important foundation for maintaining political, economic, and social stability, as well as an important prerequisite for doing a good job of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, and further opening to the outside world. It is also dictated by the need to promote democracy and honesty in enterprises, increase productivity, and protect socialist public property. We must carry out this important guiding thought in enterprises. At present there is no doubt about the need for this idea and what it is supposed to achieve.

Chen Guangyi said that the great results gained during the 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world are inseparable from the enthusiasm and creativity of the large number of workers as masters of their own affairs. It is also a lively expression of how party and government organizations have wholeheartedly relied on the working class. Over the years, in their operations and management, enterprises in our province have gradually enhanced the consciousness of relying on the masses of workers to ensure enterprise success. They have taken many measures to improve the workers' quality in political, cultural, and technical matters; established rules and regulations for democratic management; created the conditions for workers' participation in decisionmaking; pooled the wisdom of workers; and promoted production and progress in all fields in the enterprises. Good measures and experiences in these fields have been accumulated everywhere: 1) The "Enterprise Law," which prescribes an assortment of democratic rights for workers, has been carried out. A three-level system of democratic management has been established by improving the system of workers congresses. All important issues are submitted to the workers congress for discussion. Measures have been taken to strengthen the

democratic management of daily activities so as to guarantee that all decisions made by the enterprise will fully reflect the expectations and demands of the masses of workers. Enterprise party committees have strengthened their leadership over trade unions, and factory directors (managers) have paid attention to bringing out the role of workers, and have constantly provided more channels for workers' participation in decisionmaking to increase their sense of being the masters of their own affairs. 2) Democratic management is practiced and workers and staff members are encouraged to exercise supervision. The system of distribution within an enterprise has always been a question of great concern to the vast number of workers and staff members. This directly affects the workers' enthusiasm. Many enterprises in our province have instituted the system of "two types of openness and one type of supervision" [openness in the process and results of handling affairs, and exercise of supervision by the masses]. Bonuses, welfare, housing, and matters that are of immediate interest to the workers and staff members are made known to them and are subject to their supervision to ensure openness and fairness. 3) Ways are found to foster relationships between the leaders and workers and staff members. Various systems of maintaining contacts with the masses are built and adhered to, such as participation of cadres in physical labor, reception days for factory directors (managers, secretaries), democratic discussion meetings, and suggestion boxes for factory directors. Not only are we able to gain reasonable suggestions from the vast number of workers and staff members on enterprise production management and to promote the development of the enterprises, but we can also understand the actual problems and common demands of the masses of workers and staff members, solve their problems and ease their troubles, and show concern for their political growth. These activities will also help to promptly understand what the workers and staff members think. We can then carry out relevant ideological and political work, dissolve conflicts, and solve problems in the early stages. 4) Workers and staff members are organized to make democratic evaluations of cadres; to effectively overcome bureaucracy among cadres; to improve work style; to forge intimate relationships between cadres and the masses; to maintain the integrity of cadres; to safeguard the interests of the state, the collective, and the workers; and to ensure the socialist orientation of enterprises. 5) An enterprising spirit is cultivated; the development of spiritual civilization is promoted; the experiences are summed up from many enterprises in running the factory by means of the Daqing Spirit and in educating the people with the spirit of the Iron Man and Lei Feng; the coherent and centripetal forces of enterprises are increased; and the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff members is kindled.

Chen Guangyi stressed that whether the guiding thought of wholeheartedly relying on the working class can prevail in an enterprise depends on the strength of the factory director's sense of democracy of relying on the working class. It also depends on whether trade unions

are efficient in their work. However, the critical thing is to fully bring out the role of party organizations as the political core of enterprises and exercise more effective leadership over party organizations in political, ideological, and organizational matters. For the time being, a major task of party organizations in enterprises is to promote the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class in enterprises, give priority to ideological and political work in enterprises, and regard this as a fundamental task to lead workers and staff members to be masters of their own affairs so as to fully arouse their enthusiasm. It is imperative for party organizations in enterprises to strengthen leadership over the workers' congresses, trade unions, Communist Youth League, and other mass organizations. Party committees must periodically discuss important problems in the work of mass organizations, support these organizations in carrying out their jobs independently in a responsible manner, and coordinate the relationship between factory directors, workers' congresses, and mass organizations. They should organize party member-cadres in enterprises to foster a close relationship with the masses, frequently go to the forefront of production, participate in physical labor in production, listen to the opinions of the masses, and be the first to complete assigned tasks. By setting a good example, they should unite workers and staff members around the party organization so they will contribute their share to promoting the idea of completely relying on the working class. They must adapt themselves to the new situation and tasks, seek self-improvement, improve the methods of work and activity, cooperate with factory directors (managers) and trade unions, arouse the enthusiasm of the vast number of workers and staff members as much as possible, and make common efforts to develop spiritual and material civilizations in enterprises with better results.

Chen Guangyi urged party committees at all levels, particularly party organizations in enterprises, to effectively strengthen leadership. They should wholeheartedly rely on the working class, regard this an important aspect of party building, and list this on the agenda as an important item for discussion. This should be done in a well-guided, planned, and systematic manner, and be subject to examination. We must emphatically publicize the position and role of the working class to form a good social environment conducive to promoting the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class. We must manage properly the experimental work of developing democracy in various enterprises. Through experiments and gradual expansion, democracy in enterprises and efforts to build a clean government in our province will be institutionalized and normalized. Under the present circumstances, we must correctly handle three relationships if we are to wholeheartedly depend on the working class:

First, we must handle the relationship between protecting the workers' position as masters of their own affairs and safeguarding factory managers' central position and managerial authority. In socialist enterprises,

both managerial personnel and workers are masters of enterprises and both are members of the working class even though they are different divisions of labor and shoulder different responsibilities. Safeguarding the central position of factory managers and their managerial authority is a prerequisite for making a success of the enterprises. Managers of enterprises should properly handle the relationship with the workers, constantly respect the workers' democratic rights, and cultivate the mentality that the success of an enterprise is dependent on the working masses. Laborers should consciously respect the commanding authority of the managers.

Second, we must handle the relationship between depending on the working masses and educating them. It has been our party's consistent principle to rely on the masses while educating them and guiding them. Any concept or attempt to split these two functions would have an extremely damaging effect.

Third, we must handle the relationship between strengthening democracy in enterprises and building clean administration on the one hand, and making a success of production management in enterprises on the other. The two are identical. We must abolish the misconception of separating them or setting against each other. We must instill the thought that the development of production management can only be enhanced by promoting democracy and building clean administration, and that in times of difficulties faced by the enterprise, we should resort to democracy all the more and rely on all staff members and workers to work together with one heart and mind to overcome the difficulties. We must consciously promote the development of democracy and clean administration in enterprises in order to enhance our success in enterprises.

This forum was jointly convened by the provincial trade union council, the provincial economic committee, and the provincial office on the reform of the political structure. Zhao Xuemin, secretary general of the provincial party committee's standing committee, presided over the meeting.

Jiangxi Discusses Foreign-Related Propaganda

HK1404060990 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Symposium on Foreign-Related Propaganda Work was held in Nanchang from 8 to 11 April.

Wang Taihua, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently director of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and chief of the Foreign-Related Propaganda Work Group under the provincial CPC committee, attended and delivered a speech at the symposium.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Taihua put forward the following three views on strengthening Jiangxi's foreign-related propaganda work:

1. Understand the strategic importance of foreign-related propaganda work in building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics and implementing the CPC's basic line. In order to develop Jiangxi's economy and productive forces, it is necessary to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and invite foreign funds and expertise. To achieve this, it is necessary to carry out foreign-related propaganda work strongly. While implementing the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world, it is also imperative to adhere to the four cardinal principles. Jiangxi's foreign-related propaganda work must closely adhere to the CPC's basic line, be aimed at publicizing and implementing the CPC's basic line, serve "one center, two basic points," and promote the development of Jiangxi's economy.

2. Adhere to the principle of combining domestic propaganda work with foreign-related propaganda work. Domestic propaganda work is the basis of foreign-related propaganda work. Continued efforts must be made to carry out propaganda and education on the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world among the broad masses of cadres and people in Jiangxi so as to enable all the comrades working in foreign-related departments and propaganda departments to strengthen their consciousness in carrying out foreign-related propaganda work and carry out that work actively.

3. All the comrades engaged in foreign-related propaganda work must make redoubled efforts to bring into full play their own initiative, develop a spirit of exploration and innovation, bravely explore new propaganda contents and methods, do several practical things in this regard each year, and make steady progress in the years ahead.

On the basis of exchanging and summing up the experiences gained by foreign-related propaganda departments at all levels, the symposium mainly discussed and studied specific ways and means of boosting foreign-related propaganda work in 1990.

The symposium held that since last year, various prefectures, cities, and provincial departments concerned have basically fostered the guiding ideology that foreign-related propaganda work must serve Jiangxi's foreign-related economic work and promote its overall development, and have attached growing importance to foreign-related economic propaganda work while successfully carrying out other types of foreign-related propaganda work. When turmoil and disturbances broke out in some parts of Jiangxi and certain Western hostile forces instigated a series of antigovernment activities, the foreign-related propaganda departments did a lot of useful propaganda work aimed at safeguarding and promoting political stability in Jiangxi and in China, maintaining

social and economic stability and development and helping Jiangxi tide over certain temporary difficulties.

The symposium held that in 1990, the main task of the foreign-related propaganda departments at all levels in Jiangxi is to continue to carry out propaganda on reform and opening up to the outside world and foreign-related economic development. While stepping up foreign-related political propaganda work, foreign-related propaganda departments at all levels must mainly publicize Jiangxi's achievements in the economic sphere, its economic and tourist attractions, its fine investment environment, and its development of enterprises run with foreign capital, with Overseas Chinese capital, and with both Chinese and foreign capital, so as to demonstrate to the whole world Jiangxi's distinctive advantages in carrying out economic and trade cooperation with foreign countries and regions and to display to the whole world that Jiangxi is an ideal place for foreign investment and an ideal trade partner, thus further pushing ahead with Jiangxi's reform and opening up to the outside world and further promoting the development of its economy.

Zhang Huichun, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently deputy chief of the Foreign-Related Propaganda Work Group under the provincial CPC committee, made a concluding speech at the closing ceremony of the symposium.

Shanghai To Hold People's Congress Session

OW1704062390 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
15 Mar 90 p 1

[Decision adopted by the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on 14 March 1990]

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal Congress will be held from mid to late April. The main items on the proposed agenda are: Listening to and discussing the report on the work of the Shanghai municipal people's government; examining and approving the report on the implementation of Shanghai Municipality's national economic and social development plan for 1989 and examining and approving the economic and social development plan for 1990; examining and approving Shanghai Municipality's final accounts for 1989 and the budget for 1990; examining and discussing the draft rules of procedure for the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; examining and discussing the decision on the revision of the draft "Provisions of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress on Proposals Made by Deputies;" examining and discussing the work report of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; examining and discussing the work report of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court; examining and discussing the work report of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate; and by-election of members of the Standing Committee of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Secretary Views Education Work

*HK1804065190 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the Sichuan Provincial Conference on Education Work.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai emphatically pointed out that education must serve the building of socialist modernization and must aim at training ethically, culturally, and physically qualified builders of and successors to China's socialist cause.

After analyzing the current situation and tasks, he said that it is necessary to check and reverse the erroneous tendency of neglecting and weakening ideological and political work in schools, make greater efforts to equip students with a firm and correct political orientation, continue to carry out education on basic Marxist theory among the broad masses of teachers and students, carry out extensive and in-depth education on patriotism among students and young teachers, and guide the broad masses of students and teachers to strengthen their confidence in the Chinese nation and strengthen their sense of pride, sense of self-confidence, concept of state, sense of responsibility as citizens, and spirit of self-reliance, hard struggle, and devotion to the motherland.

Comrade Yang Rudai expressed that hope that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels and all types of schools in Sichuan will carry out vivid and in-depth educational activities to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the opium war [as heard] among students and young teachers with a view to enabling students and young teachers to acquire a better understanding of the 100-year-long history of the Chinese people's struggle, the glorious achievements scored by the Chinese people since the founding of the PRC, the current situation of China, and the current situation of Sichuan; strengthening their love for the motherland; and enabling them to make greater contributions to the motherland's development.

He stressed that efforts must be made to practically strengthen education on production, labor, and social practice among students and young teachers so as to guide the broad masses of students and young teachers to become one with the broad masses of workers and peasants. It is necessary to step up comprehensive harnessing in this regard, further improve the qualified personnel training environment, formulate specific policies, and take effective and forceful measures to enable all the people to understand that it is their duty to show concern for and protect the younger generation.

Comrade Yang Rudai repeatedly stressed that greater efforts must be made to run well teachers' colleges at all levels in Sichuan. To this end, redoubled efforts must be

made to strengthen and improve the CPC's leadership over education work. The principal leaders of the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must personally take charge of education work, attach great importance to both economic work and education work, list education reform and development in their overall social development and economic construction plans, and enable economic development and education development to promote and coordinate with each other.

Tibet Secretary Says Martial Law To Remain

*HK0304130390 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts
Limited in English 1115 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[From the "7:15 News" program; announcer-read report]

[Text] According to Communist Party leaders in Tibet, martial law will not be lifted from the region even though the situation there has calmed. They say much damage has been done by Tibetans demonstrating for independence.

Mabel Jong has more.

[Begin recording] [Video shows Hu Jintao, Tibetan Autonomous Region party sitting in reception room speaking to reporters] Communist Party and government leaders of the autonomous region of Tibet met with Taiwan and Hong Kong reporters today. They said that martial law which was imposed in March of last year will remain, even though the political atmosphere has calmed.

Communist Party Secretary Hu Jintao emphasized that there were still some unstable elements in the region. But he said that China is willing to negotiate with the Dalai Lama on his return to Tibet only if the spiritual leader is willing to give up his will for independence and admit that Tibet is inseparable from China.

They said that the Dalai Lama is responsible for mobilizing Tibetans into a move for independence and they are angry that he has internationalized the issue. The leaders also said that the instability has cost the region over 10 million renmibi in damage and over 4 million [as heard] U.S. dollars in tourism.

Mabel Jong, TVB News. [end recording]

Tibet Secretary Visits Chengdu Editors

*OW1804021490 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Committee, called on comrades editing the draft of the book "DANGDAI ZHONGGUO DI XIZANG [Tibet of Contemporary China]" at the Xizang Hotel in Chengdu on 13 April. He also addressed them at a meeting. [Video shows closeup shots of Hu Jintao speaking, and medium and pan shots of others at a meeting]

Present at the meeting were Danzim, deputy secretary of the regional party committee; Zhang Xiangming, chairman of the regional advisory committee; and leading comrades Yin Fatang, Tian Bao, and Doje Caidan who worked for a long time in Tibet in the past.

Hu Jintao paid the visit to the comrades as he stopped over in Chengdu on his way back to Tibet. He highly praised the comrades for continuing to think about Tibet and for their concern for Tibet's development even after they were transferred elsewhere or retired. He also thanked them for supporting the publication of the book.

Comrade Hu Jintao said: Everyone in Tibet places great hopes on the publication of "DANGDAI ZHONGGUO DI XIZANG." Since the book is a historical record, we must ensure its truthfulness in reflecting the course followed by the Tibetan people under the party's leadership over the last 40 years. We must fully affirm our achievements, and scientifically sum up our experience. In order to do so, we must uphold the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. We must study history well and emphasize the fact that history is made by the people. We must highly praise the achievements made in various periods by the people of all nationalities and the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in Tibet. We must publicize the contributions made by heroic and model individuals.

Hu Jintao urged all the comrades of the editorial committee and the editorial department to listen to the opinions of all quarters, work hard with one heart and one mind, and edit the book well to greet the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

Tibet People's Congress Standing Committee Meets

OW1804022390 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The Ninth Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in the Tibetan People's Hall on 16 April. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, and Wang Guangxi, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, and others attended the meeting. Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Puquang, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Zi Cheng, president of the regional higher people's court; and Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai presided over the meeting. Of the 38 standing committee members, 24 were present, forming a quorum. [Video shows wide shots of about 30 conferees seated in a conference room, and closeup shots of Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Wang Guangxi, Puquang, Zi Cheng, and Yang Youcai]

The meeting examined, discussed, and adopted its schedule and a decision on the date for the Third Session

of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress. The Third Session of the Fifth Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress will open in Lhasa on 21 May 1990.

At the meeting the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress were conveyed to the participants, and were studied and discussed by them. They also studied and discussed the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Funds 'Unlikely' for Tibetan Development Plan

HK1804022490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Apr 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] A major development project, designed to turn the Tibet Autonomous Region into a prosperous agricultural production centre, has been endorsed by key ministries under the State Council, CHINA DAILY has learned.

The 10-year project, with an estimated investment of \$200 million, focuses on agricultural development in the "Tibetan Golden Triangle Area", comprising the Yarlung Zangbo, Lhasa and Nyang Qu River valleys, according to Chinese experts involved in mapping out the plan.

But they say financial help will need to come from the international community as the State, under tight monetary constraints, is unlikely to promise the funds necessary for the ambitious programme.

The programme to tap the area, devised by the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Inspection Team of the China Academy of Sciences, was reportedly endorsed in Beijing over the weekend by 18 ministries and commissions under the State Council.

Officials with the Beijing office of the Tibet government say they hope it will be included as one of the projects in the nation's Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95).

They say some international organizations have also expressed a willingness to help.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations last year showed interest in the part of the project designed to boost agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in the Lhasa River valley, according to the officials.

More than \$20 million worth of overseas investment has been used for the region's economic development in the past decade.

"If the programme is carried out," the officials point out, "the living standards of local people will surely be improved."

And Chinese experts say the programme, which selects three river valleys as "breakthrough points" to push forward Tibet's backward economy, is "of strategic significance" to the region's overall economic development.

Under the programme, the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, energy, transportation and communications will be accelerated in the areas.

The project also includes the setting up of bases for grain production, non-staple food processing, and the light, textile and handicrafts industries. Centres will also be set up for the popularization of science and technology, according to yesterday overseas edition of PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Experts predict that after a five-year development of the area, grain output will increase by 45 million kilograms, meat by 8.8 million kilograms, butter by 470,000 kilograms and electric energy production by 69 million kwh.

The three river valleys cover an area of 65,700 square kilometers, enjoying abundant resources of water and solar and geothermal energy.

They have more than 1.5 million mu (100,000 hectares) of cultivated land and 1.16 million mu (77,330 hectares) of unused land available for reclamation or afforestation.

The area represents only 5.3 per cent of the region but provides about 60 per cent of the region's total grain output.

About 1.3 million people, or 60 per cent of the region's population, live there.

Low productivity caused by high altitude and cold weather means Tibet has to buy 150 million kilograms of grain—or one third of its output—from other parts of the country each year. And more and more meat and dairy products flood into the region year by year.

Yunnan Governor on Stability, Economic Work

HK180405159G Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Excerpts] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a meeting attended by responsible persons of various provincial departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus in Lianyun Hotel in Kunming.

He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, delivered a report on conscientiously implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and practically strengthening Yunnan's economic work.

Comrade He Zhiqiang first relayed the basic spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh NPC. In his report, he pointed out that without stability, nothing could be

accomplished. An overriding task at present is to maintain overall stability in China. Political, economic, and social stability in Yunnan is ultimately determined by the stability of the popular feelings of the Yunnan people. Comrade He Zhiqiang also gave a brief account of Yunnan's economic development in the first quarter of this year. He said that in the first quarter, Yunnan's economic situation was basically good. Due to the strengthening of leadership over industrial production and macroeconomic regulation and control, industrial production avoided a downward turn and maintained a proper growth rate. Total industrial output value in the first quarter stood at 4.659 billion yuan, representing a 3.4-percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Production of steel, iron, energy, and other major industrial products witnessed a sizable growth over the corresponding period of last year. In the first quarter, various areas also strengthened leadership over agricultural production. It is anticipated that this year, early spring grain output will reach some 1.5 billion kg, which will be an all-time high. [passage omitted]

Comrade He Zhiqiang also outlined some major tasks to be accomplished in the second quarter of this year. He pointed out that an overriding task at present is to maintain political, economic, and social stability in Yunnan. While maintaining stability it is necessary to greatly push ahead with the development of the economy. To this end, cadres at all levels must concentrate their efforts on the following nine aspects of work: 1) making concerted efforts to maintain overall stability; 2) being ready to fight against drought and reap a good agricultural harvest; 3) resolving problems in cigarette production; 4) further promoting production of electricity and coal and further tapping the latent potentialities in this regard; 5) adopting measures to invigorate the market; 6) clearing up all triangle debts among enterprises; 7) continuing with the construction of all key projects; 8) strengthening production safety and reducing the number of production-related accidents; 9) helping township and town enterprises to tide over their difficulties) [passage omitted]

North Region

Beijing's Chen Urges Clearing Interlocking Debts

OW150420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[By reporter Shen Xiaoping (3088 1420 1627) and Yan Zhenguo (7027 2182 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 14 April (XINHUA)—Yesterday, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, proposed that Beijing Municipality must not be afraid to accept losses and should take the initiative to clear "triangular debts" with other provinces and municipalities.

Last year, Beijing Municipality made many efforts to clear up "triangular debts," helping to settle a total of 7.37 billion yuan in debts. However, despite efforts,

debts continued to pile up. By the end of the year, they increased by another 453 million yuan. According to calculations, as of the end of February, the municipal industrial sector has 3.42 billion yuan in debts to collect and 3.25 billion yuan to repay.

In view of the situation, Chen Xitong noted: "Triangular debts" are in fact "multisided and interlocking debts." They have become a major hinderance to efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify economic order. All departments and units must treat clearing "triangular debts" as a central task to overcome the difficulties caused by the sluggish market, and to realize a stable and coordinated development of the national economy. Although Beijing Municipality has more debts to collect than to repay, it should take the overall situation into consideration and must not be afraid to accept losses or wait passively. While trying to clear up "triangular debts" within the municipality, it should also take the initiative to contact other provinces and municipalities and try to clear "triangular debts" with them as soon as possible.

To speed up the pace for clearing "triangular debts," Beijing Municipality has set up a task force and six special groups to clear the "triangular debts," and has implemented a responsibility system for each group. On top of that, banks are willing to lend as much as 300 million yuan, and finance and taxation departments are prepared to replace losses and offer tax rebates to give strong support to the enterprises in clearing "triangular debts."

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary, Governor Praise Scientist

HK1804064290 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Excerpt] This morning, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government held a meeting to commend Comrade Qin Dahe, a Gansu-based scientist who had recently successfully completed an expedition to and carried out scientific research work in the Antarctic.

The meeting called on the people of Gansu to learn from Comrade Qin Dahe and speed up Gansu's development.

This morning's meeting was presided over by Jia Zhijie, governor of Gansu Province, and attended by Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Ge Shiyang, chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, and other provincial leaders.

On behalf of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Gansu Provincial People's Government, Comrade Jia Zhijie highly praised Comrade Qin Dahe and conferred the title "Outstanding Expert" on him.

Comrade Li Ziqi said that Comrade Qin Dahe deserved to be called an outstanding expert. All the CPC members

and people in Gansu must learn from Comrade Qin Dahe's spirit and make greater contributions to Gansu's development.

Comrade Qin Dahe also made a speech at the meeting, expressing his heart-felt thanks and gratitude to the provincial leaders. [passage omitted]

Xinjiang Paper Says Muslims Open, Close School

HK1804084690 Hong Kong AFP in English
0817 GMT 18 Apr 90

[By Robert MacPherson]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (AFP)—Moslem clerics in China's far-west Xinjiang region have set up a school without state permission and forced non-believers to embrace Islam, an official report seen here Wednesday said.

The report in Xinjiang Daily was one of the few descriptions seen so far of how imams, or Moslem clerics, have defied Chinese authority in the vast, strategic region on the Sino-Soviet frontier.

In its April 12 edition, the paper said five imams had opened a "religious school" without permission in Yesala, a village near the carpet-making center of Hotan, in the south of Xinjiang.

It did not say when the school opened, but said that the imams shut it down "spontaneously" after authorities launched a "religious patriotism" campaign in March.

The imams became aware that their school "did not confirm with the policy of the Communist Party on religion," the daily said.

Two other imams in the same village were stripped of their duties for engaging in "illegal religious activities" by "forcing non-believers to believe" in Islam, the newspaper said. It did not elaborate.

Some 60 per cent of Xinjiang's 13.8 million people are Moslems, including Turkic-speaking Uyghurs, Kazakhs and Kirghiz with kin across the border in restive Soviet republics.

Unconfirmed reports from travelers last week said troops were airlifted to Hotan, Kashgar and Kuqa after riots broke out April 5 and April 6 in Artux, a town just north of Kashgar.

Eight policemen and at least 60 civilians died in the riots, according to the reports, which Xinjiang authorities have neither confirmed nor denied.

Though Artux is officially designated as a Kirghiz area, Western experts on Moslems in China say the town is dominated by Uyghurs, with nomadic Kirghiz roaming the grasslands surrounding it.

Kashgar, through which travelers must pass to get to Hotan or Artux, has been off-limits to foreigners since April 5.

Chinese authorities in Xinjiang launched a political offensive in March to check the spread of Moslem nationalism, going so far as to ban the "illegal opening of Koranic schools" and to forbid proselytism in mosques.

China considers Xinjiang, which makes up one-sixth of its total territory, a vital strategic interest, as it borders the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistani-controlled Kashmir and conceals vast mineral resources.

But in recent months Beijing has stepped up cryptic attacks on unidentified Moslem nationalists accused of spreading separatist fervor under cover of religion in the historically volatile region, once known as Chinese Turkestan.

In Hotan, a local state-sanctioned Islamic association has been waging a campaign since March 1 in 13 local villages to "combat separatist activities," Xinjiang Daily said.

Other Xinjiang hotspots include the Ili Valley near the Soviet border, a Kazak area where riots took place last May, according to an earlier Xinjiang Daily report.

The vast province also borders Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

Xinjiang Prefecture Calls for Opposing Splittism

OW1704182790 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture held its eighth national unity month mobilization rally on 11 April. The prefectural party committee and government called on all localities in the prefecture to stress stability while launching various activities during this year's national unity education month, to conduct deep education among cadres and people of all nationalities on resolutely safeguarding the unification of the motherland and relentlessly struggling against splittism, and to do a good job in promoting national unity.

Since 1983 the prefecture has persisted in conducting education on national unity for seven years successively. By conducting education in May to promote work during the entire year, the prefecture has integrated concentrated education with regular education, launched varied forms of colorful activities, and persisted in conducting education on Marxist theories on nationality and education on the party's national policies. These activities have improved the work of promoting national unity

and the situation on national unity each year, and the number of model units and advanced individuals in promoting national unity has increased year after year. The ideas of communism and socialism have struck roots in the hearts of the people. All these have laid a sound foundation for economic development in the prefecture.

At the mobilization rally, (Niu Bingxin), secretary of the prefectural party committee, said: A handful of splittists at home and abroad has never given up their desire to topple China. Their criminal objective is to divide the unity of the motherland, subvert socialism, and oppose leadership by the party. In view of this situation, we must heighten our vigilance and never lower our guard.

He called on cadres and masses of all nationalities throughout the prefecture resolutely to oppose any words and deeds aimed at damaging national unity and undermining the unification of the motherland and to struggle vigorously for the political, economic, and social stability of the prefecture.

Xinjiang Reports Youth Employment Programs

OW1804054290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 Apr 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows pictures of young people working in department stores and factories] Urumqi has provided jobs for a large number of youths awaiting job assignments. The city has accomplished this by relying on the efforts of society at large and by vigorously developing labor-intensive tertiary trade. Between 1979 and 1989, the city has provided jobs for more than 410,000 people, of whom more than 116,000 were employed by enterprises owned by the whole people and of whom more than 40,000 were employed by collective enterprises at and above the county level.

Over 70,000 people worked in the city's labor service companies and collective enterprises in 1989. In the last 11 years, labor service companies generated a total business volume of 3.6 billion yuan, with profits totaling 230 million yuan and taxes paid to the state amounting to 150 million yuan. At present, labor service companies in the city are engaged in more than 40 categories of production, producing 6,000 different kinds of products. Labor service companies have thus become a major economic force in the city.

On 10 April, Urumqi City held a conference on labor and employment work to sum up the experience in job assignment and employment. At the conference, the Xinjiang Iron and Steel Company, Urumqi Railway Bureau, and eight other units were commended for their outstanding performance in providing jobs for youths.

Further on Direct Bilateral Trade Prospects

Taiwan Eases Restrictions

HK1804014790 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
29 Mar 90 p 3

["Special dispatch" from Hong Kong by Wen Min (5113 2404): "Taiwan Authorities To Allow Taiwan Businessmen To Take Part in International Trade Exhibitions Held on the Mainland"]

[Text] According to information from Taipei, the relevant department in Taiwan has recently passed three decisions: 1) Taiwan manufacturers are allowed to visit mainland China for industrial and commercial investigations, or to take part in international trade exhibitions held there. But commercial visits to the mainland by Taiwan businessmen are restricted to once a year, for a maximum of three months each time. The "state-run" enterprises are still not allowed to do so. 2) Nongovernment bodies or individuals in Taiwan are allowed to take part in international conferences held in mainland China, as well as related activities. 3) Permission is given for the import of curios, works of art, religious relics, and animals from the mainland. It is said the above three decisions are yet to be checked and ratified by the president of the "Executive Yuan" before they can go into effect.

Another source says that an "Observation Group To the Northeast of Mainland China and For Trade With the Soviet Union," comprising 200 Taiwan businessmen, will set off to the mainland at the end of June. This is to be the first and biggest Taiwan businessmen observation group to the mainland. Here is the tentative plan of the group: Taiwan businessmen will sell commodities to the mainland through entrepot trade and also conduct with the Soviet Union mainly barter trade, bartering goods of Taiwan businessmen for Soviet goods, which are then resold for the purchase of mainland goods to be sold in Taiwan.

Meeting Planned

HK1804021190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 17 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Apr—According to Taiwan's KONG SHANG SHIH PAO [INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TIMES], a meeting on economic and trade relations and investment on both sides of the strait is scheduled to be held in Beijing on 2 July. A total of 500 representatives of industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan are expected to attend the grand meeting, a first on the mainland.

It has been reported that in Shenzhen a few days ago, the representatives from both parties of the Association for Coordinating Commercial Affairs on the Two Sides of the Strait held a preparatory meeting for this year's annual meeting of the association, at which it was decided to call the annual meeting the "Meeting on Economic and Trade Relations and Investment on Both

Sides of the Strait." The meeting, scheduled to be held in Beijing this spring, will discuss matters such as direct investment, trade, and air and shipping connections. This will be the first commercial affairs discussion meeting ever held by enterprise managers on either side of the strait. Therefore, it is attracting wide interest. Representatives from industrial and commercial circles on both sides of the strait are expected to attend the upcoming meeting, some 500 from Taiwan and 700 from various provinces and cities on the mainland. Chairman Zheng Hongye of the mainland's coordinating commission and his counterpart, Chairman Chang Ping-chao, will preside over the meeting.

One source said: At the meeting, people from Taiwan's comprehensive, food, building materials, electronics, machine, chemical industry, textile, medical treatment, environmental protection, and transport materials groups will hold group discussions with their counterparts from the mainland on investment possibilities.

On 14 April, Wang Chien-hsuan, deputy director of the Government Administration Department of Taiwan's "Ministry of Economics," stated: The economic and trade relations between the two sides of the strait will become closer and closer. This is an inevitable trend. He said: At present, people of all quarters in Taiwan hold differing views on the economic and trade policy toward the mainland, but one point is certain, that is, like it or not, the economic and trade relations between the two sides of the strait will become closer and closer. He maintained: The policy-making authorities should work out a complete set of more forward-looking methods for management.

MOFERT Official Comments

HK1804043390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
(BUSINESS STANDARD) in English 18 Apr 90 p 1

[By Cheung Lai-kuen in Guangzhou]

[Text] The Chinese government has said it was fully prepared to cope with the issues raised by Taiwan when the island decided to open direct trade with the mainland.

Mr An Min of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade (Mofert) said yesterday said China was ready for Taiwanese authorities to take an active role in opening direct trade with the mainland.

Mr An, deputy chief of Mofert's Department of Economic Relations and Trade with Taiwan, said direct trade would not only boost the trade volume, but also help balance the deficit that China suffered in its trade with Taiwan.

The value of indirect trade between China and Taiwan through Hong Kong reached U.S.\$3.5 billion last year, according to the Bank of China. China suffered a U.S.\$2.3 billion deficit in that trade.

Mr An, attending the Guangzhou Trade Fair, said the deficit was caused from the increasing volume of components being exported from Taiwan to Taiwanese plants in China for assembly.

Mr An warned that the ever-increasing volume of trade could not be served by indirect routes. He calculated that Taiwan was at least China's seventh largest trading partner.

"Indirect trade has increased the burden of both buyers and sellers because transportation costs are getting higher," he warned.

In addition, he complained misunderstandings were cropping up due to insufficient direct communications, and the fact that middlemen in third countries were needed.

He again called for what China says is its "three directs"—direct trade, direct communications. [sentence as published]

To meet the possibility of direct trade, Mr An said China was well prepared to cope by having sufficient product supplies. It would be willing to negotiate with Taiwan on problems such as tariffs, transportation and account settlements.

While China treats Taiwan as a domestic region rather than a foreign country, it charges the same tariffs on imports from Taiwan as other countries.

Noting Taiwanese companies could not be treated the same as companies from Hong Kong, which falls under the "one country-two systems" formula, Mr An said there could be no preferential treatment for Taiwan exports to the mainland.

"Taiwan and our country are using different currencies and adopting different tariff systems," the official explained. "Production costs between us have a big gap."

He said account settlements between the mainland and Taiwan would be a difficult area, as both central banks needed to be involved.

Trade Task Force Spokesman on U.S. Watch Lists

OW1804044390 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT
18 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—A ranking official, citing Republic of China [ROC] efforts to narrow its trade gap with the United States, said that the ROC should not be put on the Bush Administration's "Super 301 watch list."

Chang Lung-sheng, spokesman of the cabinet's ad hoc ROC-U.S. trade task force, noted that the nation's trade surplus with the U.S. had dropped from 13 billion U.S. dollars in 1988 to 12 billion dollars in 1989 and was expected to further fall to 9 billion dollars this year, close to the goal set in the ROC's action plan to improve trade with the U.S.

He also denied that the ROC had already been put on both of America's special and priority watch lists.

He said that as far as he was aware, the proposed watch lists would not become effective until they were approved by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills who is, however, travelling abroad.

A Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT] official also asked, "Why scare ourselves at this moment?"

The U.S. Government would inform the ROC one day before it announced its watch lists should the ROC were to be put on America's "black lists," the BOFT official said.

"Until now we have not yet received any word from the U.S. side, thus it is still too early to draw conclusions," the official said.

Even if the ROC were listed, the official added, the dispute could be solved through consultations. "After all, the spirit of 'Section 301' is to crack trade barriers, not to retaliate."

Voice of Free China To Air in U.S. 'Soon'

OW1604041490 Taipei CNA in English 0346 GMT
16 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 16 (CNA)—The Voice of Free China will soon be heard in North America.

The Broadcasting Corporation of China (BCC) has signed an agreement with Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network (C-SPAN) for a one-hour program broadcast from Washington, D.C., each night at 10:00.

The service is expected to begin within two months.

C-SPAN has 24-hour radio programming on public affairs with an estimated listenership of 500,000, said BCC. Residents in parts of Canada and Mexico will also be able to receive C-SPAN's Radio of Free China broadcasts.

The BCC is the third foreign radio network, after Japan's NHK and Radio Peking, to sign an agreement for programming on C-SPAN, a C-SPAN spokesman said.

C-SPAN also broadcasts shows from Voice of America and other Washington-based programs.

C-SPAN is privately run and not connected with the U.S. Government.

Economic Task Force Looks at Mainland Investment

OW1804044690 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT
18 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs will issue regulations about indirect investment on the mainland based on the principle of adjusting the pace of opening in accordance with Communist China's responses.

Wang Chien-shien, convener of the ministry task force for drafting the rules, called attention to the fact that Communist China had not yet responded in good faith to local wishes to increase trade and economic exchanges with the mainland.

The vice economics minister pointed out that Peking leaders had repeatedly claimed that they would not give up their so-called "four cardinal principles" and neither would they renounce the use of arms against Taiwan.

Against such a backdrop, he said, the Republic of China must first avoid internal strife and be able to stand on its own.

Wang said Premier Li Huan had told the Legislative Yuan that if Communist China would abandon its four cardinal principles and renounce the armed invasion of Taiwan, the government would be able to gradually relax its policy toward the Communist regime.

China Steel Rules Out Buying Mainland Iron Ore

OW1804044590 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT
18 Apr 90

[Text] Kaohsiung, Southern Taiwan, April 18 (CNA)—The state-run China Steel Corporation [CSC] ruled out Tuesday the possibility of purchasing mainland iron ore in the near future.

Even though the mainland produced iron ore, its iron content averaged a mere 36 percent, about 30 percent lower than the ore CSC now imports from other countries, a CSC official explained.

If CSC used mainland iron ore to make steel, more fuel would be needed and its steel output could drop 20 percent, the official said.

Currently, the output of each CSC blast furnace is about 21 times higher than that of mainland China, the official noted.

With 516 blast furnaces in operation, mainland China produces 61 million metric tons of raw steel annually, the fourth largest in the world. Each mainland blast furnace produces 272 metric tons of hot metal each day.

Plastics Group Undecided on Mainland Investment

OW1404085390 Taipei CNA in English 0337 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 14 (CNA)—Formosa Plastics Group, the Republic of China's [ROC] petrochemical industry giant, had not yet decided to invest on the China mainland, president of the group said Friday.

Wang Yung-tsai, the younger brother of group Chairman Wang Yung-ching, made his remarks at a shareholder meeting in the group's first public denial at the alleged mainland investment project which, estimated to cost billions of U.S. dollars, had shocked the nation.

The plan to invest on the mainland was still being studied, the Formosa Plastics leader told shareholders. He also assured them that whatever the final decision might be, it must be approved by the board of directors and the shareholders before it could be carried out.

The company must also abide by the laws and government policy, Wang added. Presently, the ROC Government bans local companies from directly trading with or investing on the mainland.

Meanwhile, Vice Economics Minister Wang Chien-shien said there was no grounds on which the government could discuss how to deal with Formosa Plastics since the company had not yet actually invested on the mainland.

Moreover, he added, since the government had not finalized its position on relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, there was also no clear legal basis on which the government could handle the case.

Entrepreneur Wang Yung-ching Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW1504085990 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Apr 90

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Wang Yung-ching, chairman of the Formosa Plastics Corporation, confirmed today for the first time that he had a meeting with Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping] [when he visited Mainland China several months ago].

He said that Teng Hsiao-ping was the most astute one of all the Chinese Communist leaders he met.

Making this disclosure at his residence, Wang Yung-ching said that Teng Hsiao-ping emphatically told him that efforts must be made to improve the economic situation on Mainland China.

During his meeting with Teng Hsiao-ping, Wang said, Teng gave him the impression that he was in very good health. He said Teng spoke loud and clear but he was not very energetic.

When Wang Yung-ching talked on 9 April how petrochemical industry can establish its footing on Taiwan [words indistinct], Ku Cheng-fu, chairman of the Taiwan Cement Corporation, also wrote an article, stressing that enterprises had social responsibilities.

When asked to comment on the article, Wang said he respected Ku and that relations between him and Ku were very good.

Mainland Aviation Official Cited on Air Service

OW1404050790 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Report by China Broadcasting Corporation reporter Wang Hsiao-ling from Peking]

[Text] Commenting on the opening of direct air service between the two sides of the strait, Wang Hsi-chueh [Wang Xijue], deputy director of the north China administration of Communist China's Civil Aviation Administration [CAAC], said that Communist China does not rule out the possibility of air service by local aviation companies designated by Communist China, but that aviation rights and planned routes for such air service must be negotiated by the CAAC. Following is a report by China Broadcasting Corporation special reporter Wang Hsiao-ling:

[Begin Wang Hsiao-ling recording] In an interview with the reporter from Taiwan, Wang Hsi-chueh, who piloted a China Airlines cargo plane to the mainland several years ago, voiced his strong support for direct air service between the two sides of the strait as soon as possible. This will facilitate the exchange of visits by the people on the two sides.

Wang Hsi-chueh, who is currently the deputy director of CAAC's north China administration, said: Communist China will absolutely not consider direct air service to Taiwan through third countries. Negotiations for aviation rights should be conducted according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit. As for the handling of a sensitive issue—the fact that both CAAC and China Airlines are flag carriers—Wang Hsi-chueh personally believed that he would not rule out the possibility of exchanging air service between local aviation companies designated by CAAC, such as Shanghai's Eastern Airlines and Taiwan's commercial airlines in general. [indistinct recorded voice of Wang Hsi-chueh is heard for about 30 seconds]

[Wang Hsiao-ling continues] Wang Hsi-chueh indicated that Communist China is ready to open air service and there is absolutely no technical difficulty. He added that as soon as the two sides successfully negotiate the aviation rights, the air service will be opened immediately. It

has been reported that a group of commercial aviation company officials from Taiwan will arrive on the mainland 20 April to negotiate on matters concerning the opening of air service. However, Wang Hsi-chueh said that he had heard nothing about this report. [End recording]

Mainland Dissident Liu Yen Arrives

OW1604143490 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Liu Yen, a mainland Chinese dissident who played an active role in last year's prodemocracy movement in Peking, arrived in Taipei Saturday aboard a China Airlines flight from New York.

The 20-year-old Liu is here for a 30-day visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Cultural Association. One of the main purposes of Liu's trip is to attend a ceremony marking the anniversary of Genghis Khan's death, which will be held at the Chiaoquang Hall in Taipei 16 April.

Police Seize Mainland-Made Firearms

OW1704084290 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT
17 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—Police have confiscated 1,042 Communist Chinese-made shotguns which had caused almost 100 deaths in the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan, a ranking police officer said Monday.

Chuang Heng-tai, a bureau director of the National Police Administration, reported that the ROC Police had for 27 times asked Interpol to forward messages to Communist Chinese authorities asking the latter to cooperate in cracking down on firearm smuggling to Taiwan.

Once mainland-made shotguns were discovered, Chuang said, local police submitted the identifying information to Interpol who then forwarded the data to the mainland.

As of now, Communist China has notified the ROC Police, through Interpol, that 42 firearms smugglers had been apprehended on the mainland, 17 of them Taiwanese.

Since April 1, when police launched a nationwide anti-crime dragnet, police have discovered 639 shotguns, 52 of which were "Black Star" handguns made in Mainland China.

CNA Commentary Studies 'Political Party Maze'

OW1704095190 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT
16 Apr 90

[Broadcasting Corporation of China commentary: "The political party maze"; CNA says this commentary "does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Multiparty politics is being given a new look in the Republic of China on Taiwan. The two major parties

now have so many factions that it appears as though there are parties within parties. When that happens, breaks in party ranks usually occur, leading to formation of even more parties.

In late 1986, just before multiparty politics was finally legalized, some scholars predicted that "10,000" political parties would form, since most Chinese politicians are like Chinese businessmen, who want to be their own boss. This culturally ingrained behavior, commonly known to Chinese as the "it's better to be the head of a chicken than the tail of an ox syndrome," would be responsible, these analysts said, for an outbreak of multiparty politics similar to that in Italy, where hundreds of parties compete, and a plurality can sometimes be as low as three percent.

But skeptics of that view argued that in politics you have to be the head of an ox, not a chicken, or else you won't survive in the environment of a competitive electorate. After all, a political party without much influence just blows off steam. Some politicians have been known to use their political affiliation for just such purposes, but with little result, other than self-aggrandizement.

Already Taiwan has at least more than 30 such small parties, some with loud voices and only a handful of members. In the last national elections held last December, some 18 political parties registered candidates. Only the Kuomintang, DPP [Democratic Progressive Party] and Independents won seats, however.

The situation today, however, more closely resembles the prediction of the first group of analysts, who have their doubts about political unity in units as small as the party.

The main opposition party, for instance, the Democratic Progressives, has always been embroiled in disunity. The DPP jumped the gun in forming in September 1986, and from the outset has been racked by internal strife between seriously polarized factions. The only thing that has kept these founders of the opposition movement together at all is their shared opposition to the ruling party, the Kuomintang.

But in the more sophisticated political environment on Taiwan today that may not be enough. In the past week rumors have circulated that the DPP is headed for a major break between radicals and moderates. Several moderates, who have nothing in common with the radical view, have reportedly been out soliciting support from other opposition moderates, with a view toward forming a new party. Two of these politicians, Kang Ning-hsiang and Chu Kao-cheng, are heavyweights in the opposition. Their darting from the DPP, should it happen, will seriously injure the party. The radical faction has been pressing for Taiwan independence, while the moderates agree that independence is a non-issue for Taiwan. The moderates' goal is simply to take power through the ballot box, which happens to be the true purpose of any loyal opposition.

Meanwhile the ruling party, the Kuomintang, is not immune itself from internal factional strife. The party officialdom is rather seriously split among two factions—the so-called old guard, which has been in power since 1948, and the Taiwan-elected members, who are generally in their thirties and forties, and who are less committed to the decades-old status quo on Taiwan.

The young turks, as they are known, have formed several unions in the nation's elected bodies. One is the break-fast club in the legislature. Its members routinely press for progressive change, and have led the charge in trying to persuade senior members to retire, to make way for more new blood to rejuvenate the party.

Some of the young turks have grown impatient with the pace of political reform, and have threatened to break ranks with the party. If this were to happen, it would seriously harm the party's strong grassroots connection with the younger generations on Taiwan.

Breakups of the two main parties would create political chaos in a Taiwan that is renowned worldwide for its amazing political stability, even during the transition to democracy in recent years. Most people have begun to accept that Taiwan is headed for a two-party system like those in the U.S. and Great Britain. To abruptly see an explosion into a wider multiparty system could cause a great deal of shock.

But politics may warrant it. The DPP is not just factionalized, but severely polarized. No political party can survive intact long under those conditions. The Kuomintang, on the other hand, can more easily find cures for its division. Party rejuvenation through retirement of seniors, and the induction of new, younger blood should solve the party's identity crisis and leave it sitting pretty with the electorate.

If not, an Italian style of multiparty politics may be just around the corner. That is an offer Chinese on Taiwan can probably refuse.

Hong Kong

Consulate Employee Recruitment 'Will Not Change'

HK1704041290 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
17 Apr 90 p 2

[Report: "The Recruitment of Hong Kong People by Foreign Consulates in Hong Kong After 1997 Comes Under the Autonomous Jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; the Central Government Will Not Meddle"]

[Text] It has been made clear in the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law that Hong Kong's diplomatic affairs after 1997 will be handled by the central people's government. Therefore local employees now working with foreign consulates in Hong Kong are worried that after 1997 they will be employed according to the methods currently in practice on the mainland, namely, employees will be examined and recommended by the central government.

Among foreign consulates in Hong Kong, the U.S. Consulate has the largest number of local employees, totaling some 300. There are almost 100 employees in the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong and 1,000 local employees working with foreign government institutions in Hong Kong.

The recruitment of local employees by foreign government institutions in Hong Kong was not discussed during the talks on Hong Kong's future or in the course of drafting the Hong Kong Basic Law. But Chinese officials believe that the recruitment of local employees by foreign consulates in Hong Kong will come under the autonomous jurisdiction of the special administrative region; the central government will not meddle in it.

Now the recruitment of Beijing employees by foreign embassies in the city must proceed through the recommendation of the Beijing Service Bureau for Diplomatic Personnel, and the recruitment of Beijing employees by foreign commercial organizations in the city must proceed through the recommendation of the Beijing Service Company for Foreign Enterprises. There are no restrictions for the recruitment of local employees by foreign diplomatic institutions or commercial organizations in Hong Kong.

During an interview by our reporter, Shao Tianren, legal adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a mainland member of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, pointed out that the recruitment of local employees by foreign institutions in Hong Kong would come under the autonomous jurisdiction of the special administrative region; the central government will not meddle and foreign institutions in Hong Kong need not worry.

Zhao Tianren, also convener of the group on the relations between the central government and the special

administrative region, said that the purpose of the Beijing authorities in recommending Beijing people for foreign institutions in the city is to prevent people of dubious character from practicing deception in these constitutions.

When asked about this issue, Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, told our reporter that the government had not considered this problem. But according to his initial estimate, there is no need to follow the mainland practice. He believed that Hong Kong's current practice would remain unchanged.

Pro-democracy Ship 'Facing Formidable Problems'

HK1804035990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 18 Apr 90 p 8

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] The "Goddess of Democracy" radio-ship, sailing towards the Eastern coast of China, is facing formidable security and financial problems, according to a key organiser of the project.

If the fund-raising campaign to finance the project does not improve in the coming weeks, the organisers may be forced to cut short their plan to broadcast pro-democracy messages into China for two months, said Xu Tianfang.

Mr Wu, a representative of the Paris-based Federation for a Democratic China, told THE HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday that the ship was not expected to enter Hong Kong waters.

"It's too risky because Hong Kong is so close to Chinese territory. There is substantial danger of the ship being attacked or raided by the Chinese authorities in Guangdong or Hainan, which lie just next to Hong Kong," Mr Xu said.

Mr Xu is also deputy secretary-general of the Paris-based Boat for China Foundation, which was formed by 18 foreign news organisations to sponsor the international broadcast project.

Mr Xu said the organisers had been worried about the security of the ship which was facing greater dangers as it approached Chinese territory.

He said security had been a main priority because of the present of several prominent dissident leaders on board the ship.

"Federation chairman Professor Yan Jiaqi and vice-chairman Wuer Kaixi will be on board the ship, at least during the early stage of the broadcasting.

"We are also trying to arrange for Miss Chai Ling to get on board," he said.

To guarantee the security of the ship and the dissident leaders, Mr Xu said the Boat for China Foundation would encourage international media to cover the ship's progress.

"All the crew members of our ship are French sailors and the ship was registered in a foreign country.

"The Worms Service Maritime, a famous global shipping company, provides the shipping service for our project," he said.

"I think Beijing will not use force on our ship, which is a symbol of peaceful struggle for freedom and democracy but we must be on high alert to the threats and other possible actions from Beijing."

Mr Xu said the ship should arrive in Singapore in five days and would then sail to Keelung Port in northern Taiwan for provisions and technical arrangements.

"The "Goddess of Democracy" has faced repeated threats from the Chinese government, which has tried to intimidate and exert pressure on our scheme," Mr Xu said.

Mr Xu said the ship would start broadcasting news of the overseas prodemocracy movement to the mainland from May 4, which would mark the 71st anniversary of the May Fourth Movement, a major democracy movement.

"The broadcasting project is scheduled to last until the end of June," he said.

But Mr Xu said the project had encountered serious financial difficulties.

"The original budget for the whole project was eight million French francs (HK\$11 million). But so far we have only raised four million francs," he said.

Mr Xu said his foundation had spent 220,000 pounds (HK\$2.9 million) to buy the 2,000-tonne ship and another 150,000 pounds on equipment and broadcasting technology.

He said the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements in China had not made a donation towards the project.

"We have got some financial and technical support from the Taiwan media. But we hope to gain more financial support from Hong Kong."

At a meeting of the Boat for China Foundation in Paris yesterday, French journalist Christophe Nick said he had received two phone calls yesterday morning which had warned him to stop all reports about the ship.

Mr Nick is one of the key organisers of the radio ship project.

His office at the ACTUEL magazine in Paris was broken into and ransacked over the weekend. The intruders

stole documents and computer disks carrying nine months of work on China and information of the ship.

Sealed envelopes containing cheques of support from readers were opened but not destroyed.

Two other offices in the building were also searched and material was stolen from the office of the director of publication.

Another French journalist also told the press conference that French journalists had received verbal warnings from the Chinese embassy in Paris, asking them not to report anything about the ship.

The French journalists were told they would not be allowed to cover news in China if they got involved in the broadcast project.

Mr Nick said the ship had been intercepted by three Chinese cargo ships in the Mediterranean Sea and was under surveillance by another Chinese ship in the Red Sea.

The "Goddess of Democracy" sailed from France last month for the 33,600-kilometre journey.

She left the Red Sea port of Djibouti, on the Horn of Africa, last Friday after being held up for several days for "technical and administrative reasons".

Businessmen Benefit From Taiwan Changes

*OW1604141790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1025 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, April 16 (XINHUA)—The changing lifestyle of Taiwan and rapid expansion in its distribution industry have resulted in considerable business opportunities for processed food manufacturers in Hong Kong.

A Hong Kong Trade Development Council report on the processed food market in Taiwan notes that the emergence of supermarkets and convenience chain stores has widened distribution channels for imported items.

Although the majority of these retailers still source foreign goods through importers, the report says direct imports are expected to increase in line with the size of the chains and their rising need to control supplies.

To compete effectively in the market, the report advises Hong Kong manufacturers to provide high-quality and unique products with suitable taste and attractive packaging. It also advises them to supply Taiwan with products that are currently not available in the market, such as instant breakfast for children.

Last year, the value of Hong Kong's domestic exports of processed food to Taiwan surged 38 percent from 1988 to 110.2 million HK dollars (14 million U.S. dollars). Reexports, however, dropped seven percent to 555.7 million (71.2 million U.S. dollars) following a 84 percent hike in 1988.

Publisher To Support PRC-Funded Paper

HK1604034390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 16 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] A major China-funded publishing group in Hong Kong has launched a massive campaign to boost the quality of a declining left-wing newspaper it bought early this year.

Sino United Publishing (Holdings) Limited, the most powerful China-funded publishing group in the territory, has invested millions of dollars on the production quality and image of the HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY.

The paper, which was founded in December 1952, has been re-designed and has an improved editorial content—the first steps in a rejuvenation plan.

The move was understood to be a part of Beijing's plan to reform and increase its establishments in the territory during the run up to the takeover of sovereignty in 1997.

The HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY is one of five pro-Beijing newspapers in Hong Kong. The others are the WEN WEI PO, TA KUNG PAO, NEW EVENING POST and CHING PAO.

Mr Cheung Chor, editor-in-chief of the paper, said yesterday that the takeover by Sino United would help improve editorial quality.

"It has been our longlasting hope to rejuvenate the HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY. The Sino United Publishing's heavy investment in our paper will enable us to carry out a number of reforms," he said.

The paper ranked as the second most widely-circulated daily in the late 1950s, peaking at more than 100,000 copies a day. Its present circulation is about 20,000 a day.

Mr Cheung declined to comment whether the takeover was aimed at strengthening the political influence and social image of leftwing newspapers in Hong Kong.

But he denied the takeover was initiated by Beijing or the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency, China's de facto consulate here.

"We have been negotiating with Sino United Publishing since early 1989 and the takeover is more a commercial action than a political move," Mr Cheung said.

"It has become a general development trend for the publishing sector to merge with the mass media, so it's natural for the Sino United Publishing to buy a newspaper," he said.

"Early this month we started to renovate our 10-year-old, two-flat offices in order to match the paper's upcoming reforms," he said.

"We may consider buying one or two more flats to meet the demands of future expansion."

Starting from this month, Mr Cheung said, the paper would be partly typeset by computer, and fully computerised in the near future.

"our paper has introduced an editorial and a special commentator's column on the front page. We have also started colour printing," he said.

"Our editorial content has been much enriched as we have introduced a new finance supplement and another page on social problems," he said.

Mr Cheung did not reveal how much the publishing group had invested on the paper.

He said Sino United Publishing had formally taken over the management of the paper on March 1 although it had become the publisher from January 1.

Mr Lo Chi-hong, director and general manager (Business Operations) of the publishing group, was appointed the executive director and director of the paper.

Mr Lee Cho-jat, chairman and president of the publishing group, was appointed director general of the paper and Mr Wong Shun, deputy general manager of the publishing group, was appointed director of the paper.

Macao

Ji Pengfei Meets Basic Law Delegation

OW1704154690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1356 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Ji Pengfei, chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR), here this afternoon met with a delegation from the Basic Law Consultative Committee of the MSAR led by its chairman Tsui Teh-chi.

In a cordial talk, Ji said to the delegation: "You are welcome to give opinions so that they could be brought into consideration by the drafting committee."

This morning, Li Hou, vice-chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee of the MSAR, secretary general of the committee Lu Ping, and some other committee members from the Chinese mainland had a forum with committee members from Macao.

In a written press briefing given by Tsui Teh-chi today, he said that since the founding of the consultative committee last May, it had maintained good relations of co-operation with the drafting committee. He said the consultative committee was convinced that the drafting and the consultance will achieve the expected object through close co-operation between the drafting committee and consultative committee and through the active participation of the Macao residents.

Tsui said that a basic law satisfactory to the whole people of China, including those of Macao, is not only the fundamental guarantee to the practise of "one country, two systems" and the preservice of social stability and economic prosperity but will also exert tremendous and far-reaching influence to the stability during the transitional period and enhance the confidence of the Macao residents as well as to the smooth performance of all the relevant work.

Official Reassures Macao on Nationality Issue

HK1804042790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 18 Apr 90 p 5

[By Adam Lee]

[Text] China would not compel Macao people of Portuguese descent to acquire Chinese nationality after Macao reverts to Chinese rule in 1999, a senior Chinese leader said in Beijing yesterday.

The deputy director of the Chinese State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Li Hou, gave the

assurance to a visiting delegation of Macao Basic Law Consultative Committee (BLCC) members and drafting committee members.

A BLCC member, Father Pedro Chung Chi-kin, said several BLCC members of Portuguese descent—Macanese—expressed concern over their nationality after 1999.

In reply, Mr Li Hou said China would not force Macanese to acquire Chinese nationality although China would consider ethnic Chinese living in Macao to be Chinese nationals.

BLCC members also conveyed their concern about the registration of more than 45,000 Chinese illegal immigrants in Macao recently and suggested China take action to curb the influx of mainlanders in the future.

Some Macao representatives also suggested to the Macao Basic Law drafters that they should adopt the spirit of the Portuguese Constitution when drafting the chapter on people's rights and commitments because of Macao's special situation.

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